

THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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"Liberty and Union, One and Inseparable."—WEBSTER.

TERMS: \$2.00—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 33.

EMPORIUM PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1898.

NO. 40.

EDITOR'S NOTICE.

WHEN you see this item marked with an X, in blue or black pencil mark across its face you will know that your subscription is due, or past due. Your name will be found printed on each copy of the PRESS, as you receive it, and gives the last date to which you have paid. Our terms are \$2.00 if not paid in advance, \$1.50 in advance. Many, very many, of our patrons allow their subscriptions to run year after year. This we are unable to stand. It requires money to purchase paper and pay employees and we must insist upon the payment of subscriptions due us. We have been patient, but "patience has ceased to be a virtue," and we now propose to weed out all those subscribers who show no disposition to pay for their paper.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS:—The Hon. CHAS. A. MAYER, President Judge and the Hon. B. V. WYKOFF and J. C. BOSHAM, Associate Judges of the County of Cameron, have issued their precept bearing date the 10th day of Sept., A. D. 1898, and to me directed for holding Court of Oyer and Terminer, General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans Court and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Emporium, Pa., on Monday, the 12th day of December, 1898, at 2 o'clock, p. m., and to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, with their records, returns, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizance to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at Emporium, Pa., November 14th, 1898, and in the 122d year of the Independence of the United States of America.

FRANK MUNDY, Sheriff.

LIST OF CAUSES.

LIST OF CAUSES SET DOWN FOR TRIAL at December Term of Court, 1898, commencing on Monday, December 12, 1898.

No. 63, May Term, 1895.

Frank Moon vs Charles W. Hall.

G. W. Huntley, Jr., for Plaintiff.

B. W. Green, C. W. Shaffer, for Defendant.

No. 27, February Term, 1895.

H. S. Crissman vs James O. Jordan.

Johnson & McNarney, for Plaintiff.

B. W. Green, C. W. Shaffer, for Defendant.

No. 1, May Term, 1897.

J. Frank Craven vs G. F. Balcom and W. F. Lloyd, doing business as Balcom & Lloyd and E. H. Marshall.

B. W. Green, C. W. Shaffer, for Plaintiff.

Johnson & McNarney, for Defendant.

No. 5, December Term, 1897.

Isaac Lewis vs Elias Barton, Roy Chadwick, Johnson & McNarney, for Plaintiff.

No. 6, February Term, 1898.

Charles M. Vail to use of Elk Tanning Company, a corporation, vs Shaffer, for Plaintiff.

B. W. Green, C. W. Shaffer, for Plaintiff.

S. W. Smith, for Defendant.

No. 1, September Term, 1898.

Joseph F. Craven, Sheriff of Shippen Township vs Shippen Township.

B. W. Green, C. W. Shaffer, for Plaintiff.

F. D. Leet, for Defendant.

No. 32, December Term, 1898.

Daniel Britton vs W. F. Dickinson.

C. JAY GOODENOUGH, Prothonotary.

DIVORCE NOTICE.

HENRY W. GRAHAM vs **MARY A. GRAHAM.** In the Court of Common Pleas, Cameron County, Pa., No. 10, December Term, 1897.

LABEL IN DIVORCE.

TO MARY A. GRAHAM, Respondent: You are hereby notified to appear at the next term of court to be held at Emporium, Cameron county, Pa., commencing on Monday, the 12th day of December, 1898, at 10 o'clock, p. m., and answer to the complaint of said Plaintiff, and answer to the charge, and show cause if any you have, why a decree should not be made, divorcing the said Plaintiff from the bonds of matrimony which he has contracted with you, and if you fail to appear then and there such decree will be made in your absence.

FRANK MUNDY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Emporium, Pa., Nov. 14th, 1898.

CHARTER NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Cameron County, No. 31, December Term, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the said Court on the 12th day of December, 1898, at 10 o'clock, p. m., under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Rich Valley Cemetery," the character, objects and objects of which is to establish and maintain a perpetual burying place for the dead and for this purpose to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said act of Assembly and its supplements.

The proposed charter is now on file in the Prothonotary's office.

JOHNSON & McNARNEY, Solicitors.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of ELLIOTT L. CHAPMAN, Deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Elliott L. Chapman, late of Lumber township, Cameron county, Pennsylvania, deceased have been granted to John Chapman, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.

JOHN CHAPMAN, Administrator.

B. W. GREEN, C. W. SHAFER, Attorneys.

November 10, 1898.

St. Marys vs Emporium.

That "winter's icy blast" has no terrors for the athletic loving populace of Emporium, was plainly evidenced by the large crowd of enthusiastic spectators who gathered at Athletic Park, Thanksgiving afternoon, to witness the desperate tussle on the gridiron between the St. Marys and Emporium knights of the pigskin.

Half-past two o'clock found both teams on the field of action in good fighting trim, excellent condition and eagerly waiting the beginning of the fray when they would have an opportunity of testing their mettle with that of the untied foe.

Promptly at three o'clock, after a half hour's vigorous practice, both teams lined up at the command of the referee.

Emporium won the toss up and Capt. Hockley took the kick off, giving St. Marys choice of goal. St. Marys chose the south end of the field and Emporium retired to the north side.

At the signal from the umpire, Butler kicked off and sent the ball down into St. Marys 25-yard line, where it was recovered by the hardy sons of Germany, who after a spirited contest, succeeded in forcing the ball down to Emporium's 5-yard line where Weis in a mass play managed to cross the goal line and secured a touchdown for St. Marys. Billings failed at goal and Emporium kicked off again, and by a fumble on the part of St. Marys, got possession of the ball. In a sharp end play in the scrimmage, Butler got around the line, and in a brilliant 30-yard dash crossed St. Marys goal line. The referee nullified the touchdown on account of the runner going outside of boundary line before crossing the goal line.

Four minutes later, time was called for the first half, and ten minutes of an intermission was allowed before the beginning of the second half.

At the opening of the second half both teams appeared greatly refreshed and played a good fast game. St. Marys, by a series of mass plays and a thirty-five yard sprint by Weis, scored another touchdown. Emporium obtained the ball on a kick-off from their opponents and made rapid and successive gains until within fifteen yards of St. Marys' goal where Logan secured the ball and went around the end for a pretty run and would have scored for the home team had he not been blocked by the spectators who were crowded over the side boundary line by at least ten yards. Upon a second scrimmage Butler got the ball and aided by good interference broke through St. Marys' line, scoring a touchdown for Emporium. In the latter part of the second half the St. Marys aggregation showed signs of weakness and appeared to be getting groggy, and it is the opinion of the spectators that had the game continued for ten minutes longer it would have resulted in another touchdown for Emporium, as our boys retained their normal vigor, and exhibited the staying qualities that would win in a long game.

In the fifth scrimmage following Emporium's touchdown, the end of the second half was declared and St. Marys left the field with the honors of the day by a score of 10-5.

The features of the game was the superb playing of Billings, Schweikart, Logan, Farrell, and Taggart, the phenomenal runs of Butler and Weis, and the pluck and cool headedness displayed by quarter back McCaslin.

The following is the line-up of both teams:

EMPORIUM.	ST. MARYS.
Cummings.....	L. E.—R. E.....
Weeks.....	Miller.....
Schweikart.....	L. G.—R. G.....
Newton.....	Kenard, Ed.....
Hockley.....	Curry.....
Taggart.....	R. T.—L. T.....
Hemphill.....	Walker.....
McCaslin.....	R. E.—L. E.....
Butler.....	Straub.....
Farrell.....	Quarter Back.....
Logan.....	R. H. B.—L. H. B.....
Butch.....	Wells.....
Subs.....	Full Back.....
	Billings, A. Wurm.

Referee, Hanhauser, Umpire, Larrabee. Timekeepers, Vogel, Kaye. Linesman, Lahr, Long.

Manager Leet is making arrangements with the St. Marys boys for a return game to be played at that place in a few days.

Well No. 4.

Drilling at well No. 4, in Emporium, ceased Wednesday morning, at a depth of 1,323 feet, dry as a powder horn. A strong spring of mineral water was found at 290 feet. Mr. Josiah Howard who drilled this well, has located another well, and operations for drilling, will be commenced at once.

Alaska Estate Closed.

J. P. McNarney has been appointed Administrator of the estate of T. H. Belanger, who died in Alaska, leaving some interests there unsettled. Johnson & McNarney have succeeded in settling up his mining claims and from the inventory filed in the Register's office, we take it that Mr. Belanger's Alaska interests have netted the neat cash sum of \$5,000. We understand a gold draft has been received for that sum.

New Attorney General.

The Press is pleased to note that the Republican press of the state are lining up in favor of Hon. John P. Elkin, the energetic and courteous Chairman of the Republican State Committee, for Attorney General, under the incoming administration of Gov. Wm. A. Stone. Mr. Elkin has served and led the party ably, honestly and fearlessly. His selection by Gov. Stone will be justice to a faithful representative of progressive Republicanism and would be endorsed by the rank and file of the party. True to his principles, true to his friends and an able lawyer his services would be invaluable to the incoming state administration. Not to mince matters, in the history of the recent past, his elevation to the position of Attorney General is expected by the people and they will be disappointed at anything else.

Gains Oil Fields.

A special correspondent to the Pittsburgh Times has been making investigation at Gaines and sends an interesting letter to his paper from which we clip the following paragraphs:

The territory on Pine Creek, near the Potter Tioga line, is excited over a prospective oil field. Perhaps the excitement is more than commonly excusable, for the petroleum world would like to know if a new pool is among the possibilities. So far, what Gaines is to do as an oil producer is a guess. But if there is any virtue in the old darkey's sign of rain, "wet all around and pouring down in the middle," this territory has oil. A well here is putting into a tank every day about five barrels of handsome, lively oil, while a second well has a gas pressure said to be 400 pounds has caused a cessation of operations.

Is it a field? A Bradford man once offered \$10 a barrel for the entire product that should come east of the mountain summit. His bluff is called by the Atwell well. But this must be remembered: The surface of the mountains has nothing to do with the geological formation beneath. The geology of the vicinity of Gaines is similar to the geology of McKean county. The course of the water is eastward, because erosion has worn away the surface. But the rocks 1,200 feet below ground are still in their original condition. Further north and east the oil bearing rocks rise to the surface, and have long ago lost their treasure, if they had any. But here at Gaines the geological oil formation is found. Oil and gas are proven to be here in some quantity.

The only question is now whether further drilling will find more oil, thickening sands and an extending field. The well now drilling should throw decisive light on the future of Gaines within a month. As yet the story is a guess. But Mr. Farnum says it is a field and Mr. Atwell says he has an oil well, and the oil well is here to talk for itself. While the pool is yet to be uncovered the possibilities that might follow a development so far in advance of the older territory give it interest.

A Poor Unfortunate.

His horse went dead and his mule went lame; He lost six cows in a poker game; A hurricane came on a summer day; An' carried the house where he lived away; Then an earthquake come when that was gone, An' swallowed the land that the house stood on; An' the tax collector, he come round; An' charged him up for the hole in the ground; An' said he wanted his street tax, too! Did he moan an' sigh? Did he set and cry. An' cuss the hurricane sweepin' by? Did he grieve that his ole friends failed to call; Never a word of blame he said; With all them troubles on top of his head! Not him! He climbed to the top o' the hill. Whar standin' room wuz left him still, An' barin' his head, here's what he said: "I reckon it's time to get up an' git; But, Lord, I hain't had the measles yet!" —Atlanta Constitution.

Fire at Smethport.

Last Monday night a fire destroyed the opera house, Wells' drug store and other buildings. The entire block was destroyed.

Rooms Wanted.

Would like to rent part of house in Emporium where wife and boy would have near neighbors, during my absence. Address,

H. D. BURLINGAME, Williamsport, Pa.

Piano Tuner.

Prof. O. B. Hummel, of Lock Haven, will be in town for the remainder of the week and any one having a piano that needs tuning will do well to see Prof. Hummel. The Brett piano leads them all.

Narrow Escape.

A. A. Prowant, while at Olean, last Thursday, had a narrow escape from death. While attempting to jump onto a freight train one of his feet caught in a rail "frog" throwing him to the ground. Another train was passing at the time and his presence of mind prevented him being run over.

When in Buffalo.

The readers of the Press should not fail to call at the old and popular establishment of Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co. This firm has for many years been the most popular of any of the Buffalo houses with the citizens of this section. Their new "ad" appears in this issue of the Press.

The Home Paper a Necessity.

Only the home paper, the country weekly or the country daily, possesses the full confidence of a permanent constituency. It is the "home" paper par excellence, because it is welcomed and read by every member of the family, and it is just as much of a family necessity as sugar, tea or coffee. It is this faculty of getting close to its readers that makes the "home" paper's value to advertisers wholly out of proportion to its modest circulation.—Newspaperdom.

Big Deal in Timber.

John N. Ake and John H. Patchin, executors of the A. W. Patchin estate Friday closed the sale of all the timber adjoining the Susquehanna river, in Clearfield county, to the Bowman-Foresman Company, of Williamsport, for \$185,000. The timber belonging to the estate in Indiana and Cambria counties is not included in the deal. They also sold all the logs in the river to Elias Deemer, of Williamsport, for \$10,000. Messrs. Ake and Patchin purchased from the heirs all the square timber, belonging to the estate, in the Delaware river, at Camden, N. J., for \$26,000, and have leased the big Patchin mill at that place to manufacture the same. The timber sold on Friday, stands on 1,700 acres of land in Burnside township, that county, and must be removed within five years. This is the largest timber sale that has taken place in the county for years. It is one of the last large tracts left, and when it is cut nearly all of the Clearfield county pine will have gone to market.

Boys' clothing in great abundance at N. Seger's. Up-to-date styles. Call and see the wonderful bargains.

BRIEF MENTION.

Chas. Fry's coach dog wanted to be in line, so it fell on the sidewalk, last Saturday, breaking one of its legs. Dr. Baker was the Good Samaritan in this case.

A. C. Blum's valuable bird dog was attacked by a vicious dog and severely injured. One of the front legs was broken and it was feared the poor brute would have to be killed. Dr. Bardwell came to the relief of the suffering animal and fixed it up. It is now believed that the dog will get well.

Sam Jones asked the following pertinent question: "Do you know that boys are much more particular with whom they go than girls are? You may think it a strange statement, but it is so. A girl will go on the streets in open day with a boy that gets drunk, but the minute a boy finds out that a girl gets drunk he won't go with her. I wish our girls would be as particular with whom they go as the boys are."

An exchange says that a short time ago a school marm in a back-woods district was teaching a spelling class, and when the word "husband" was put on the blackboard, none of the children could pronounce it. In order to help them out of their difficulty the teacher asked: "What would I have if I should get married?" The answer was prompt but not what she expected, and she blushed such a brilliant red that the sunlight paled.

A New Jersey editor soberly asserts that he has a cow that gets drunk on cider. She manufactures her own beverage by eating decayed apples that have fallen in the orchard. He states, furthermore that on the days when she gets drunk, a little nutmeg and egg converts her milk into an exhilarating beverage, resembling a mixture of punch and egg nog. That cow ought to prove highly valuable to any man who is anxious to go on a spree at the lowest possible cost.

Learn to laugh, not giggle; a hearty laugh is better than medicine. A well told story is as good as a sunbeam in the sick room. Learn to stop croaking about your neighbors; they are just as good as you are. If you cannot see any good in the town you live in, pull out and leave, and the people will thank you for it. Learn to meet your friends with a smile. A good humored man or woman is always welcome, but the pessimist is not wanted anywhere. He is a nuisance.

State Superintendent Schaeffer finds, upon careful inquiry, that in the first six counties of the state, considered in alphabetical order, fifty school teachers receive less salaries than the average cost of keeping a pauper. He deprecates this fact, and says "that times are hard now, but they will be much harder in the next century if the children in our schools do not get as good instruction as those of other states, if competition continues to grow as sharp as it has in the last twenty years."

The supply of apples from the 1898 crop of the United States is 27,700,000 barrels, compared with something over 40,000,000 last year and 70,000,000 in the record breaking crop of 1896. The failure is widespread, reaching from the Pacific coast to Maine, and in none of the states does the output of fruit approach an average. In the great apple states of the west the crop is almost an absolute failure, although the situation in Michigan is better than elsewhere, having about two-thirds of the bumper crop of 1895. New York has only one-fifth of a crop. The crop of Europe is reported below the normal.

An exchange tells how a man in a neighboring town who thinks he knows it all got revenge on election day: The next day he went into one of the prominent hotels in town with a sample ballot and was showing a friend how he voted. "Now," he said, "I just made up my mind that I would scratch that cussed cur off my ticket." Then he took a pencil from his pocket and made a cross where his enemy's name appeared. "Didn't you make any more marks on your ballot?" asked his friend. "I should say not; that was the fellow I wanted to beat." "Why, you monkey, that fellow you made your cross next was the only person you voted for." The intelligent citizen dropped his chin on his collar button and he went out like a cat shot with a boot-jack and wept wet tears.

Rescue Hook and Ladder Ball.

The twelfth annual ball and supper of Rescue Hook & Ladder Company, of Emporium, Pa., will take place at the opera house, Friday evening, Dec. 30th, 1898. The several committees are actively at work preparing for a big time this year. They have engaged Jamison's Orchestra, of Bradford, Pa., comprising six pieces, and propose making their '98 ball the most popular yet given. The Hooks never do anything on a small scale. Remember the date.

Pressed Bricks.

Good manners are a part of good morals. Plant your Holiday "ads" now. "The early bird, &c."

Go to the opera house to-night and see the milk-maids.

Note the change in the P. & E. time card in another column.

Greatest bargains in winter overcoats and underwear at N. Seger's.

New line of stylish clothing for winter wear, at N. Seger's.

Did you ever pay less for a gown than you intended to when you started out?

While you are preparing for the Holidays it would be well to visit N. Seger's clothing establishment and see the many handsome lines suitable for Christmas presents.

Quarterly meeting for the Emporium circuit will be held in their hall, Dec. 10-11. Rev. S. Bedford, of Houghton, N. Y., will have charge. This notice means a cordial invitation for all to be with us.

There are two classes of people in the world—those who have done something and want their names kept out of the paper, and those who haven't done anything worth printing, and want their names put in.—Washington Star.

Why is it that a boy of twenty can run a mile or ascend a flight of steps three at a time, while his sister of the same age can't run a hundred yards or walk up a flight of steps without becoming exhausted? It is easy to answer this question. Of course it is.

A cough is not like a fever. It does not have to run a certain course. Cure it quickly and effectively with One Minute Cough Cure, the best remedy for all ages and for the most severe cases. We recommend it because it's good. R. C. Dodson. 45ly

The Coudersport Gas Company has reduced the price of gas to consumers one-third, or about \$30 per year for fuel and lights for ordinary residences. Our citizens would faint should the St. Marys Gas Co., do likewise. Our only fear is they may raise the price per thousand.

Quarterly meeting for the Cameron circuit will be held at North Creek, Dec. 17-18. Rev. A. D. Ferro, of Dixonville, Pa., is expected to be present and have charge of services. The people and pastors of the Emporium and Driftwood circuits are cordially invited to be with us.

W. READETT, Pastor. The Kane Republican is authority for the statement that Joe Sibley distributed \$75,000 among the bootlers in this district, before the last election, with which to debauch the voters. No wonder there is hair-pulling among the Democratic managers in this county, as well as other sections, over the division of the spoils. The old-line Democrats assert there was too much division and silence and that confined to a few in the inner circle of the ring.

The attempt of a few assistant Democratic organs to make the people believe that the political friends of Senator Quay in this county and district were opposed to Hon. Charles W. Stone for Congress; and that Mr. Stone and his supporters were opposed to the Republican State and County candidates, is the veriest political "rot." The reliable, earnest Republicans in this county, who never desert the party or its candidates, were the men who fought for the ticket from top to bottom. The diversion of a portion of the Republican vote to Mr. Sibley, for Congress, carried with it the defeat of the local county ticket. The Quay and anti-Quay contention was not an issue in the Congressional contest but the anti-Quay Prohibition vote was cast for the Democratic candidates for Assembly as well as against Hon. C. W. Stone and the rest of the ticket. Had the Republicans who voted for Mr. Sibley for Congress, voted the balance of the Republican ticket it would have been elected, and the State ticket would have a good plurality in the county. The thing to do however, is for all the Republicans to get together. There isn't any use in "crying over spilled milk."—Franklin Citizen-Press.

Plows for Sale.

I have ten South Bend Plows for sale, at a bargain. Having rented my farm I desire to dispose of them. They are all new and the best in the world. G. S. WILEY.

Emporium, Pa., 37-tf.

For Sale.

Pair of light Bob Sleighs, two bodies—one for pleasure and one for work. Single or double. Good as new. Will sell cheap, or exchange for hay. CHAS. FRY.

Emporium, Pa., Nov. 22, 1898.—39-tf.

Lloyd's Long Range Forecast of the Weather FOR EMPORIUM AND VICINITY.

FRIDAY, - Fair and colder.

SATURDAY, Probably snow. SUNDAY, - probably fair weather.

THOUGHTS.

Thoughts of the gift time coming. Christmas is just around the corner from Thanksgiving. Everybody is thinking of what to give, to whom, and how best to do it. And it is by answering just such questions aptly and satisfactorily that we have been kept busy unpacking the largest and best line of Christmas goods that was ever brought to this town—the result of our going to the city. A boy going through the store exclaimed, it will be as good as a circus! This town depends chiefly on this store for holiday supplies. That thought justifies the collection of goods that we are now unpacking.

Our west window—the east window is the hunters window—this week contains a selection of the latest books published. We design to make this department of our store the best, where the book lover's acquisitiveness may be gratified at such prices as will make acquirement easy. Prices always below value. Come and see. This store is growing in public favor. We are making new friends daily. Great many are surprised that they can buy such a line of popular books, at moderate prices.

H. S. LLOYD.

Fourth Street.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

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ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, \$2; each subsequent insertion 30 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, \$5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per line.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RE. ADM. SCHLEY will be assigned to command the European squadron when it is established, and R. Adm. Sampson will be retained in command of the North Atlantic squadron, while a new gulf squadron will probably be formed, under command of a commodore.

EMPEROR WILLIAM uses the largest visiting cards of any member of Europe's royal families. They are of heavy card, six inches long and four inches wide. On the upper line is the single word "Wilhelm," and on the second line are the words "Deutscher Kaiser und Koenig von Preussien."

SOME years ago Boone, Ia., was suffering from an epidemic of typhoid fever. Col. George Waring, who died of yellow fever in New York recently, came west and projected a sanitary system for that town, which is regarded as equal to that of any city of the same size in America. Just when he was commissioned to go to Havana he had about completed arrangements to practically duplicate the Boone system in several other Iowa cities.

A GERMAN dentist, Dr. Herz, proposes to put microbes in our mouths to steal away our pains. His discovery consists in an inoculum prepared from microbes he cultivates for the purpose. When applied in the case of a decayed tooth it stops the pain, but does not destroy the nerve; further, it again fixes the tooth and makes it possible to put in a lasting stopping. He has already treated a number of cases with it, and they have proved most successful.

If a child in Switzerland does not attend school on a particular day the parents get a notice from the public authority that he is fined so many francs; the second day the fine is increased and by the third day the amount has become a serious one. In case of sickness the pupil is excused, but if there is any suspicion of shaming a doctor is sent. If the suspicion proves to be well founded the parent is required to pay the cost of the doctor's visit.

A SUBSTITUTE for tobacco has been discovered by an eastern chemist. The appearance, odor, taste and effect on the system are all reproduced. It is claimed, and the sham can only be told by a microscopic examination. The one essential difference between the leaf tobacco and the substitute is the absence of nicotine in the latter. The cost of producing the substitute is said to be small, and a promise of the best perfects of to-day at a price within the reach of all is made.

A COMPANY has been incorporated in Pittsburgh to abolish the razor. Instead of shaving a man, the barber will daub over his face a lather that will remove the bristles. The company has a capital of \$200,000, with which to start business. As soon as it gets its charter it will open a "parlor," where practical demonstrations will be given. Specimen men will sit in a show window on a crowded street and have their beards publicly and painlessly removed by a gentlemanly lecturer.

THE French so ready to use electricity in automobile locomotion, now propose to use the automobile wagons for exploration purposes. M. Felix Dubois, the explorer, intends to use them in his expedition to the Niger river. A number of his wagons were recently inspected and gave satisfaction. He can transport his automobile wagons to within 250 miles of his objective point on the Niger, and he believes he can cover this distance in a week. The bicycle may also be used in exploration.

MEDICAL men of Plainfield, N. J., are deeply interested in the discovery of a man with two distinct and separate hearts and two breast bones, all of which can move about at will. The man who is thus generously endowed by nature is William King, colored, who claims to be 100 years old. His home is in New Bedford, Mass., and he has been visiting his cousin, Thomas Martin, the jail warden in that city, for several days. That he has two hearts Dr. M. B. Long, chief of the Muhlenberg hospital staff, says is undeniable.

CURIOUS creeds can be found among the upper classes. Lord Pollington, eldest son of Lord Mexborough, is a self-confessed Buddhist. The duke of Northumberland and his family, including Lord and Lady Percy, are Irvingites, as are Sir Herbert Maxwell and Lady Frances Balfour, a daughter of the duke of Argyll. Lord and Lady Radnor are credited with being ardent spiritualists. The late Lady Charlesmont was a Jewess, not by birth, but by conviction, and Lord Stanley, of Alderly, is said to favor the principles of Mohammed.

A ROGUE'S CONFESSION.

Banker Cross Leaves a Written Account of His Rascality, Giving a Hard Luck Story as Excuse.

Emporia, Kan., Nov. 23.—Since the failure of the First national bank, which was followed by the suicide of Charles S. Cross, president of the bank and owner of the celebrated Sunnyside stock farm, there have been rumors of a written confession left behind by the suicide. This letter was made public last night by William Martindale, vice president of the bank, and has caused a sensation in Emporia, for it is an acknowledgment by the suicide that he has systematically deceived and defrauded not only the patrons of his bank, but his business associates. The letter follows:

"Emporia, Kan., May 12, 1898.

"I desire to state that the misfortunes of myself and the bank have been caused through my faults and errors. I inherited a large debt, which I endeavored to meet by going into other schemes which have all been practical failures and only got me deeper into the mire. As to the bank matters, I desire to say that I have carefully tried to deceive both the board of directors, the cashier and employees. Mr. Martindale will now learn for the first time how I have carefully deceived him, principally by way of substituted paper of which he has no knowledge. The reports and letters written to the comptroller have been by me misrepresented to the board, they having signed on the last page and I having sent other letters than the ones read to them, changing every one but the last sheet.

"I have had a hard luck story most of my lifetime, the only pleasant feature being that of my present wife, who has been a good and true woman. Mr. Davis, our cashier, has never made an improper entry on the books and knows nothing of this whole miserable business. Death I do not fear. It is preferable to the agony of the past year. I know of nothing further to add except as to Mr. Martindale. This is a terrible thing for him. He has trusted me without reserve. I have given him a bill of sale of all my personal property. C. S. Cross."

SHARKEY THE WINNER.

He Gets the Decision in the Ninth Round of His Battle with Corbett.

New York, Nov. 23.—The Sharkey-Corbett fight, which was witnessed by the largest and most representative gathering of sporting men that ever congregated to see a ring contest, ended in a disgraceful fiasco last night at the Lenox Athletic club. Corbett had all the worst of the encounter when one of his seconds, Con McVey, jumped into the ring, appealing to the referee, thus violating the rules, and the referee, "Honest" John Kelley, had no alternative but to disqualify Corbett and award the bout to Sharkey.

McVey's interference was absolutely inexcusable and the referee, believing that there was a "job" in McVey's action, took it upon himself to declare all bets off.

In the second round there were wild yells from the admirers of the Irishman when he floored Corbett with a powerful blow on the body. Sharkey's rushes were successful invariably and Jim's quickness and leg work were tested to their utmost in trying to evade the aggressive sailor. That Sharkey has improved wonderfully goes without saying, and on the other hand that Corbett is not the Corbett of New Orleans is beyond question. At no time had the Californian the upper hand of his younger and more sturdy rival. Sharkey is a fighter and a clever one at that, and his work last night stamps him beyond all doubt as being second only to Fitzsimmons.

From the second to the eighth round Sharkey held a decided advantage. In the ninth round, which was so productive of disappointments and unlooked for incidents, Corbett seemed to be stronger than at any time during the fight, but it was evident that he was slowly but surely fading under Sharkey's onslaughts. It was two to one on Sharkey after the second round and had not McVey acted as he did there is very little doubt that Sharkey would have won handily.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.

Makers of "The Queen" Produce a \$5 Note that May Deceive the Unwary—How to Detect It.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The secret service gives notice of a new counterfeit \$5 legal tender note, series of 1880, check letter A. J. Fount Tillman, register; D. N. Morgan, treasurer; portrait of Jackson, small scalloped seal, this counterfeit is printed on stiff, heavy bond paper, no attempt having been made to imitate the silk fiber of the genuine paper. The entire face of the note has a blurred, smutted appearance; especially is this true of the portrait of Jackson.

The check letter has been omitted from the left end of the note. The small curved line between "Series of" and "1880" and the small ornamental floral design at the end of the imprint of the bureau of engraving and printing, upper left face of note, have also been omitted.

The note is from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch smaller than the genuine. The seal is darker than the genuine, but fairly good in color. The back of this note is lighter green than the genuine, and the latter work and small lettering is very poor.

Naval Officers Retire.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Rear Admiral Joseph N. Miller, recently detached from command of the Pacific station, was placed on the retired list yesterday on account of age. The vacancy thus created in the highest grade will be filled by the promotion of Commodore Howison, now commanding the Boston navy yard. Other promotions will be made all along the line. The retirement of Rear Admiral Bunce occurs on the 25th proximo. Admiral Bunce is commandant of the New York navy yard. Admiral Dewey will be the ranking admiral in the navy when Bunce retires.

"TEDDY'S" STORY.

Col. Roosevelt Testifies Before the War Commission.

Col. Kimball, the Assistant Quartermaster General, Says that All Army Contracts Were Let to the Highest Bidder—Evidence of a Priest.

New York, Nov. 23.—The war investigating committee decided yesterday that it would not visit Montauk Point, the site of Camp Wikoff, in a body, but would send a committee to prepare a report. Col. A. S. Kimball, assistant quartermaster general of the army, stationed in this city, said that all the contracts for supplies were let to the lowest bidder after proper advertisement.

"I never knew of any money or influence being used in the matter of awarding contracts. My records show that from May 13 to June 17 my office expended \$4,670,000 for clothing and camp and garrison equipment."

Col. Kimball told of the purchase and hire of transports in this city. He explained that he had obtained a list from the owners of all the ships that could be purchased or chartered and had submitted the list to Washington.

"When a middleman or broker came to my office I ignored him entirely. I dealt only with principals."

"Was the price paid for the charter of those ships fair and reasonable?" asked Dr. Conner.

"Yes, I think so generally, but when ships were wanted badly they were hard to get. In the case of the Clyde and Mallory lines, when the government offered the usual price the companies said they could not spare the ships unless double that price was paid. The ships were needed and the government paid the price asked."

Miss Mary Lowell said she had talked to every man of eight regiments of regulars. Half of them were on the sick report and many others were sick, too sick to go to the doctor's tent. There was a great scarcity of doctors and Miss Lowell considered many of the contract doctors careless and indifferent to the men. Miss Lowell mentioned doctors who she said had neglected their duty and said great suffering resulted from the ill management of the ambulance service. She said the condition of affairs in the general hospital was shocking. She corroborated the testimony of previous witnesses as to the lack of sanitary precautions and the plague of flies.

Rev. Henry B. Bryan, of the Garden City cathedral, spoke of the manner in which the soldiers dying in hospitals were buried. He said the publication of a statement of Maj. Brown that all the bodies were decently buried had induced him to testify. "In his published statement," said Mr. Bryan, "Maj. Brown said there was no truth in the report that the bodies were not decently buried; that every body was embalmed and decently clothed in a new uniform; that a bottle containing his name and all the information obtainable about him was buried in his coffin and that a cross marked every grave. I believe Maj. Brown gave those orders and issued the clothes, but that his orders were not carried out. I know personally of 20 bodies that were not buried as Brown says they were."

"I do not question Maj. Brown in any way. He had not time to see that his orders were carried out. My duties led me by the morgue every day and I stopped in to see who had died during the night. I saw the naked bodies of soldiers placed in bare pine coffins and the name of the man and his regiment written on the lid of the coffin. Of course the damp earth quickly obliterated these marks and no further records were kept. Sometimes the body was buried in a night shirt, but they never took the trouble to button the shirt. It was grossly indecent. At the morgue the attendants sat on the coffins with the bodies in them and chewed and smoked and told indecent stories. I rebuked them once, but they were Bowerly toughs, and it is useless to talk to them."

Theodore Roosevelt told of the equipment and mustering in of the Rough Riders. "When we reached Tampa," he said, "there was a condition of utter confusion. We were dumped outside, a mile away from our camp. No one knew where the camp was. There was no one to tell us where to go or what to do. After waiting 24 hours I bought food for men and horses. Later when we found our camp we were all right."

"Was your command fully supplied with food and ammunition," was asked.

"The ammunition supply was excellent. The food was insufficient. There was plenty of food at Siboney. I suppose it was lack of transportation facilities that kept us without good food until July 24. I organized a transportation corps with the officers' horses and went to Siboney and got food for the men."

"I believe all the difficulties we met with would be obviated in the future if the national guard were trained as are the armies of foreign countries. Give them long marches. Let them march at San Antonio and move to Galveston or some other place. March them to a port and embark them. No matter if it does cost money, let them be trained. Each year let the army in peace be put through the experience it must meet in time of war."

Seized a Contraband Cargo.

New Orleans, Nov. 23.—The American schooner W. H. Swan was seized Tuesday by the collector of customs at this port for "carrying contraband goods. Besides 3,650 cigars which were not down upon her manifest, she had on board 37 Mauser rifles, 14 bayonets, 44 belts of cartridge, 49 boxes of cartridges and three brass cannon. The ship cleared from Santiago and put into New Orleans in distress, and when the customs inspectors boarded her they discovered the cargo. The officials claim that not only are the ordnance and arms contraband but they are the property of Spain.

REJECTED.

President McKinley Refuses to Accept the Counter Proposals Made by Spanish Peace Commissioners.

Washington, Nov. 26.—A special meeting of the cabinet was held at 10 o'clock last night. All the members were with the president except Secretary Long, who is out of the city. The meeting was called by the president in order to consider advices received last evening from the American peace commissioners at Paris. It is understood that the advices related to counter proposals informally made to the representatives of the Madrid government. At the conclusion of the meeting, which lasted only 40 minutes, Secretary of State Hay said that the president had received some advices from Paris that he desired to lay before the cabinet and that he had called the members together to consider them. The nature of the advices Mr. Hay declined to discuss. He added, however, that after considering the contents of the dispatches, the president had called the American commissioners reiterating his former instructions.

Paris, Nov. 26.—Senor Montero Rios told a correspondent last evening that the Spanish peace commissioners had not yet decided upon the answer to be given to the last American memorandum.

To be Christened with Champagne.

San Francisco, Nov. 26.—The battleship Wisconsin, which is to be launched at the Union iron works to-day, will be the first California-built battleship not christened with the native wine of the state. When a committee of Wisconsin people were selected to make arrangements for the christening, the agent of a French wine managed to secure the pledge of the committee to use his company's production in the christening and Miss Elizabeth Stephenson, who will name the battleship, gave her promise to use the wine selected by the committee. The Wisconsin excursionists who arrived here yesterday brought the champagne with them.

A Speech from Shafter.

New York, Nov. 25.—Gen. Shafter was the principal guest last night at a banquet given at Delmonico's by the Sons of the Revolution of the state of New York. In the course of a speech he said: "We had lots of suffering. There was always suffering in war. There is not a moment when I could prevent it, that any man suffered unnecessarily. Out of the 150 wounded, but 13 died. That is a small percentage. I have never heard a complaint from any officer or man of the regular army." Rev. Henry Vanduyke was introduced and created a sensation by vehemently denouncing the policy of expansion.

First American Camp at Havana.

Havana, Nov. 25.—All four companies of the Second regiment, volunteer engineers, which arrived off Marianao beach Friday on board the transport Florida, landed at the Marianao wharf. They formed at the landing place and marched to their camp, two miles away, filing past Gen. Greene and his staff, who reviewed the men. All the men, with the exception of five who are still suffering from sea sickness, were in line, and by 11 o'clock the tents were being pitched for the first American camp at Havana.

The New Broom Swept Clean.

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 26.—Some time ago Maj. McLeary, whom Gen. Wood had appointed mayor of Santiago, requested to be relieved of his mayoralty duties and to return to his military post. This request was granted yesterday. Gen. Wood appointed as McLeary's successor Senor Bacardi, an old resident. The first official act of Mayor Bacardi was to discharge the entire clerical force in the mayor's office and to employ Cubans who had served in the war.

THE MARKETS.

Financial.

New York, Nov. 26.—Money—On call 2 3/4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3 3/4 to 4 per cent. Sterling exchange steady at 45 1/2 to 45 3/4 for demand and 45 1/2 to 45 3/4 for 60 days. Government bonds steady.

Grain, Provisions and Live Stock.

Flour—Minnesota patents 3.80 to 4.10. Wheat—No. 2 red at 77 1/2 to 79 1/2. Corn—No. 2 at 40 1/2. Butter—Western creamery 15 1/2 to 21c. Cheese—Large white 9 1/2 to 10c, small colored 10c. Eggs—Western 23 1/2. Hogs—St. Louis 4 1/2 to 5 1/2, pigs 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. Sheep—Sales at \$3.00 to 4.00, lambs \$5.00 to 6.00. Hogs—Farmer at 3.50 to 3.80.

Cleveland, Nov. 26.—Flour—Winter wheat, patents, 4.15 to 4.30. Wheat—No. 2 red 71c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, in elevator, 35c. Oats—No. 2 white 31 to 32 1/2. Cheese—York state 9 1/2 to 10c, Ohio 9 1/2 to 10c. Potatoes—Per bushel 40c. Butter—Extra creamery 23 1/2 to 24c. Eggs—Strictly fresh 21 1/2 to 22c. Cattle—Choice steers \$1.30 to \$1.45, fair to good \$1.20 to \$1.30, calves 3.75 to 4.25. Sheep—Good to choice \$1.60 to \$1.80, fair to good \$1.25 to \$1.50, lambs 5.00 to 5.15. Hogs—Yorkers \$3.40, pigs 3.25 to 3.35.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Wheat—November 65 1/2. Corn—November 32 1/2 to 33c. Oats—November 25c. Pork—November 47.50. Lard—November 44.00. Ribs—December 44.50. Hogs—Sales at 3.40 to 3.55, pigs 3.20 to 3.35. Cattle—Fancy shipping steers 45.00 to 45.50, stockers and feeders 35.00 to 40.00. Sheep—Sales at \$2.50 to 3.25, lambs \$4.25 to 5.50.

Toledo, Nov. 26.—Wheat—No. 2 cash 73c. Corn—No. 2 mixed 31c bid. Oats—No. 2 mixed 36c bid. Clover Seed—Prime cash, new, \$4.65. Oil—Unchanged.

East Buffalo, Nov. 26.—Cattle—Nothing doing. Prime fancy veals 7.50 to 7.75. Hogs—Yorkers 3.45 to 3.50, mediums 3.50 to 3.55, pigs 3.50 to 3.55, choice sheep 4.25 to 4.40.

East Liberty, Nov. 26.—Cattle—Extra \$5.10 to 5.35, good 4.65 to 4.75. Hogs—Prime heavy 3.35, best Yorkers 3.50, good pigs 4.00 to 4.50. Sheep—Best wethers 4.25 to 4.50, fair mixed 3.00 to 3.50, good to choice lambs 5.00 to 5.15.

Cincinnati, Nov. 26.—Hogs—Active at 3.10 to 3.35. Cattle—Steady at \$2.50 to 4.75. Sheep—Steady at \$2.25 to 4.00, lambs \$1.00 to 5.25.

Oil Market.

Oil City, Nov. 26.—Credit balances \$1.15. No bids for certificates.

PRAISE FOR ALL.

Secretary Long Gives It to the Men of Our Navy.

SUPREME TEST OF WAR.

When It Came the Ships and Sailors Were Fully Prepared.

NEEDS FIFTEEN NEW SHIPS.

The Present System of Rewarding Officers for Gallant Conduct in Battle Is Declared to be Unjust—A Remedy Proposed.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The annual report of the secretary of the navy is much longer than usual. The first sentence explains this, as follows: "For the first time since its rehabilitation the navy has been put to the supreme test of war. Years of patient training and development had brought it to a point of high efficiency, which resulted in the victories at Manila and Santiago—victories which have given the names of our naval commanders worldwide fame and added an additional page to the glorious naval history of our country."

The story of Dewey's victory at Manila is old and of it the secretary says: "Aside from the mere fact of having won without the loss of a single life such a brilliant victory at the very outset of the war, with all the confidence which it infused throughout the country and into the personnel of every branch of the service, it removed at once all apprehension for the Pacific coast. The indirect pecuniary advantage to the United States in the way of saving an increase of insurance rates and in assuring the country of freedom from attack on that coast is incalculable."

One fact disclosed by the history of the days before the surrender of Santiago is that Sampson asked to be represented in any conference held to arrange the terms of surrender of Santiago, by virtue of the fact that he had engaged in the joint operations. Shafter replied that he should be glad to have Sampson represented, but the surrender took place before his representative could reach the camp. Sampson's chief of staff did arrive before the final articles were signed, but Shafter declined to permit him to be one of the signatories.

A brief chapter in the report tells of the operations of the blockade. It is said that this was of an extremely arduous character, generally unrelieved by the exhilaration of combat. Many crews from the beginning of the war till the end rendered most valuable service, without opportunity for winning distinction in battle. High praise is awarded to the marine corps for their work.

Touching upon the naval militia, Secretary Long says these organizations were largely recruited outside of the seafaring class and lacked the experience in gunnery, navigation and the habits of the sea which are essential to immediate efficient service in the navy. On the other hand they were men of a high standard of education and rapidly acquired while on shipboard the knowledge necessary for their efficiency.

Praise is accorded to the officers and men connected with the auxiliary naval force and the coast signal service. Secretary Long gives a list of all the merchant vessels and yachts that were acquired by lease or purchase for the navy, and in each case shows the purchase price. There were 110 of these vessels, including the warships bought abroad. The most expensive ship was the New Orleans, which was bought from Brazil. She cost our government \$1,429,215, while her sister ship, the Albany, cost \$1,205,000.

The secretary includes in his report a statement of the operations of each of the bureaus of the department, and submits estimates for the next fiscal year aggregating \$47,098,251, which is an increase of \$9,869,173 over the appropriations for 1899 and contains several new items the most important is \$4,729,899 for yards and docks.

In reference to the workings of the system of labor employment at navy yards, the secretary says that in continuation of the policy of giving preference in appointment to veterans of the civil war, he proposes to give preference now to those who served during the Spanish-American war, rating as first those who served in foreign waters or on foreign soil, and next those who served in the United States or its waters, providing they have had honorable discharges.

The secretary calls attention to the injustice of the present system of rewarding officers for conspicuous conduct in battle. To cure these evils the secretary recommends legislation and submits bills providing that in rewarding one officer injustice shall not be done to another, and that where officers have been jumped in the present war that fact shall not operate to their disadvantage nor retard their regular promotion. It is a recommendation of the department, though no names are mentioned, that the grades of admiral and vice admiral shall be revived temporarily as before.

The most important chapter of the report is that relating to the increase of the navy and indorses the report of the navy board of bureau chiefs looking to the increase of the navy by 15 ships, some of the most powerful character.

Steamers Collide.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 26.—A 1:30 this morning the Globe and the whaleback James B. Co'gite, two large steel steamers, came into collision in the harbor. Both are badly damaged. Their forward bulkheads kept them from sinking on the spot.

Catarrh

In the head, with its ringing noises in the ears, buzzing, snapping sounds, severe headaches and disagreeable discharges, is permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not dally with local applications. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and make a thorough and complete cure by eradicating from the blood all scrofulous taints and giving health and vigor to the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee.

The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee.

It does not cost over 1/4 as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Try Grain-O!

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

Reflected Greatness.

"Pa, what is a lineal descendant?" "A lineal descendant is a person who has to fall back on some praiseworthy ancestor for his own importance."—Detroit Free Press.

Home Seekers' Cheap Excursions.

On November 1, 15, December 6 and 20, the North-Western Line will sell home seekers' excursion tickets, with favorable time limits, to numerous points in the West and South at exceptionally low rates. For tickets and full information apply to agents 'Chicago and North-Western R'y.

Some men snatch victory from defeat, but more snatch defeat from victory.—Chicago Daily News.

Forget it? Toothache won't let you. Don't forget St. Jacobs Oil will cure.

Only 23 letters can be taken seriously; the others are all in fun.—Golden Days.

Deep down to the pain spot. St. Jacobs Oil roots out Scatica.

Less than one-half the things one hears are true.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Creeping Consumption

Do not think for a single moment that consumption will ever strike you a sudden blow. It does not come that way.

It creeps its way along.

First, you think it is a little cold; nothing but a little hacking cough; then a little loss in weight; then a harder cough; then the fever and the night sweats.

The suddenness comes when you have a hemorrhage.

Better stop the disease while it is yet creeping.

You can do it with

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

You first notice that you cough less. The pressure on the chest is lifted. That feeling of suffocation is removed. A cure is hastened by placing one of

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster over the Chest.

A Book Free.

It is on the Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Write us Freely.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can, possibly receive, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address,

DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Have you written to tell us how much you can afford to pay for an Organ? Do it now.

Estey Organ Co.,

Brattleboro, Vt.

EXPANSION IN THE SOUTH.

Sweeping Republican Victories Have Given a Fresh Impetus to Trade.

When the south understands and appreciates the benefits that it will derive from the policy of national expansion as practiced by the present administration there will be an end of Bryanism in every southern state.

Col. Bryan, who in all probability will be the nominee of the free silver democracy in 1900, is an avowed anti-expansionist. He was opposed to the annexation of Hawaii; he was opposed to the seizure and retention of Porto Rico; he is opposed to the retention of the Philippines. Before the American people had had an opportunity to consider the question of national expansion Col. Bryan, in a speech at the Omaha exposition, declared against such a policy and in favor of national isolation. He bade the people turn their eyes from the unfolding vision of extended territory, of expanding commercial greatness and the spread of civilization through the extension of the American system of government, and rest their gaze upon the mold and must and cobwebs of the past.

If he could have his way he would destroy the magnificent future now dawning for the south as a result of the expansion policy, for admitting the great benefit to accrue to the north-west, no other section will reap such commercial and financial benefits as the south after the United States shall have established its government in its new colonial possessions.

The king product of the south is cotton, and one of the principal if not the chief demand of our new possessions is for manufactured cotton goods. The Philippines will be made the base for our Asiatic trade, and from the principal Chinese ports alone the demand for cotton fabrics is sufficient to exhaust the entire cotton product of the southern states. The acquisition of these islands makes the Nicaragua canal a necessity, and by its construction the south will be given absolute domination of the Asiatic market for cotton fabrics and raw material as well. Goods can then be shipped from southern ports by a direct all-water route without breaking bulk.

This means the establishment of cotton manufacturing in the south and the building up of a merchant marine on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. It means that the chief southern coast cities will become ports for a constantly expanding trade, the possibilities of which seem to be unlimited. It means that a large share of the northwest trade will find outlet and ingress through southern ports.

It means that the south will become great financially and commercially, and that the negro problem will be partly solved by the increased demand for unskilled labor.

Mr. Bryan is opposed to the policy which holds out this inviting future to the south. Before 1900, however, the expansion policy, territorially and commercially, will be in operation, but a chief executive hostile to such a policy, hostile to a sound currency upon which commercial growth must rest, could practically undo all that may be accomplished between now and then.

Such a man as Col. Bryan cannot be trusted to deal with the new national and international conditions arising from this expansion. He could not, of course give back the territory we have acquired, although another anti-expansionist, Mr. Cleveland, did so in the case of Hawaii, but a policy of negation and restriction would deprive the country of most of the benefits it would otherwise receive as a result of expansion.

Bryanism is the greatest menace there is to the future of the south.—Chicago Times-Herald.

PRESS OPINIONS.

David B. Hill can now crawl back into his hole and sleep a couple of years more.—Minneapolis Tribune.

General Prosperity now has another opportunity to take command of the forces of the nation.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

If free silver is not dead most of its champions are now numbered among the dead or missing.—Louisville Courier-Journal (Gold Dem.).

W. J. Bryan went home to exercise the right of suffrage, but the result in his state looks as if he mutilated his ballot.—Indianapolis Journal.

Prosperity breeds republican victories. There is no stronger proof of this than the republican victory in the lately populist state of Kansas.—Chicago Tribune.

If the silver question could only have been given a little more prominence in the campaign the republican victory would have been unanimous.—Cleveland Leader.

One of the ablest free silver republicans in the country is ex-Congressman Towne, of Minnesota, who has just been defeated in a hot contest in the Sixth district of that state. Towne has spoken all over the country as the exponent of free coinage at sixteen to one by this government independently and has presented the case in as plausible a light as it was possible to be done, but his theories have been rejected with an emphasis that even he can hardly mistake.—Bloomington Pantagraph.

"Coin" Harvey, who was a sort of general manager of the campaign of the silver fusionists during the recent contest for the control of the house of representatives, says that what the silver cause most needs is more general and thorough organization. That would be very nice for Harvey, as one of the chief organizers, but the chances are that organizers, so to speak, will never be found in sufficient numbers to provide "Coin" with a comfortable living. If that cannot be done, his activity will come to a speedy end.—Cleveland Leader.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Bryanism Menaces the Industrial Growth of the Southern States.

The election result the country over has stimulated trade sentiment. The republicans won sweeping victories, closing in on the populist strongholds of the west, either winning or crippling the populist organizations so as to render them harmless. Washington, Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, Nevada all voted the republican ticket so as to increase republican representation in congress, while the great central and eastern states rolled up tremendous republican pluralities. Minnesota alone broke the uniform republican victory by choosing a governor from the opposing forces; but as this result is analyzed, no comfort is found in the victory for unsoundness in the money policy of the country. The state elects seven republican congressmen, the balance of the state ticket, and a largely republican legislature. It is not partisan to refer to this result as a business victory, because it is. It means that good times will continue; and since it was known that sound money principles are maintained a boom in stock investment has followed, with stock trading trebled since election day. The fact is less important that people are buying the best railroad securities in the country, than it is that they are not afraid to invest money following the election result. Sound money democrats the country over voted for republican legislative and congressional candidates, because they felt safe, from a business standpoint, in so doing.

The official statement of the export and import trade has been issued during the week, and the showing proves beyond question the prosperous condition of the country. To every grand division of the world we have increased sales, while we have decreased purchases from every grand division except Asia and Oceania. To Europe sales were increased from \$58,805,000 to \$66,986,000, while our purchases dropped from \$332,394,000 to \$240,862,000. These are striking figures, and they mean nothing less than that Americans are profiting by this disposal of a surplus, the making of which is keeping men employed.

The force of the strong trade undercurrent is clearly outlined by the large totals of bank clearings and the general large distribution of goods. It is a significant fact that the last few days have developed unexpected new inquiry for pig iron. It is stimulating sentiment wonderfully, because it is revealing a reserve business force that is very encouraging. It is demonstrating that development is not finished and that there is more work to do throughout the country, which in turn means the employment of labor and increased consumption of products. The flour manufacturers, as an instance, are breaking all production records. They are watching water power closely, so that no interference with production may check the operation of mills. The domestic consumption of flour has developed in marked degree. And this is true of all general food products. The people as a mass are eating again.

The tendency of trust staples is to sell lower in price rather than higher. Sugar competition is sharp, and developments show that, on the whole, consumers are getting the benefit of trust work in food staples. An industrial lines generally, manufacturers are realizing profits from the economy of trust operation, rather than from increase of price. Take the proposed tin plate trust, now forming, and which will include the 40 tin plate plants of the country. Without increasing the price of tin plate, the trust will make a saving of 25 cents a box of 100 pounds of plate, or over \$2,000,000 on the year's production. The trust expects to realize its dividend from this saving, rather than from an increase of price for plate.

Running through the business lines of the country, a generally healthy condition is reported. Wheat and flour exports fell off this week, but the large average is maintained by the heavy export last week. There is firm sentiment in foreign markets with no speculative activity to develop it. The export demand for iron is breaking all records. Forty thousand tons of steel rails have been placed recently for northern Europe, while export orders have been received for 100,000 tons of tin plate. Seven years ago the United States was importing its tin plate, while under the tariff it is now supplying a large part of the European trade and the consumption of this country besides, and keeping 43 plants in operation.—Minneapolis Journal.

Free Silver Dies.

In either one of two ways the election will kill silver. It will frighten the populists into dropping it in 1900, or it will render them desperate, impel them to cut loose from the east, which has abandoned them, and force them to make a last rally on that issue. In either case silverism has got its death blow. On that issue every state east of the Alleghenies is as solidly republican as Pennsylvania or Massachusetts. Moreover, the west, as the recent returns show, is breaking away from the base money party, and can never be relied on again to roll up a majority for the sixteen to one folly. It can never poll as many votes again as it cast in 1896. The "6,500,000" have dropped to low figures. Bryan's dupes have learned something in the past two years. It will be fortunate for the republican party and the country if the democrats take up silver two years hence. It will give the republicans an easy victory, and knock that issue out of politics forever.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The tremendous populist yell at the Chicago convention when Bryan made his noted speech was the democratic requiem. The old party perished on that occasion, and its successor needs a new successor.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WHERE ARE THE LEADERS.

In All the History of the Democratic Party There Has Never Been So Poor a Showing.

Democrats when in a reminiscent mood say that their party in respect to leadership reached its lowest estate during the civil war and reconstruction times. This judgment is, of course, based on the assumption that most of the democracy's leaders came from the south, and at that time that section was not represented in congress. This assumption is correct. From the days of Jefferson and Jackson on to those of Buchanan the brains and character of the democratic party were provided by the southern states. After the reconstruction period the south did not compare as well in intellect in its representation in congress as it did before the war. The race which produced Calhoun, McDuffie, Jefferson Davis, Breckinridge, Benjamin, Toombs, Stephens, Hammond and the rest of the magnates of the old south did not come to the front immediately after their states were restored to their former relations to the union. Some of the men here named were whigs at first, but all of those who were alive when the whig party died in 1856 became democrats. A lower grade of men intellectually were in the ascendant in the south in the 70s and 80s from those who gave the law to that locality from 1800 onward to 1860, and the democracy as a national organization suffered in consequence.

But, tested by intelligence, courage and character, the democracy of the country has at this moment touched a lower level than it reached in the darkest days of its previous history. Though the south was absent in the 60s, the democracy was not altogether destitute of intrepid and capable men. It was represented in congress by Pendleton, Richardson (of Illinois), Villardigham, Phelps, Randall, Bayard, Thurman, Cox, Hendricks, Voorhees and other men of that caliber. Feeble in point of numbers the democracy was in those days, but in courage and general ability it was far from being contemptible. In the contests of that time, though it was always beaten, it was able to make a fight which won the respect of the country. The best that could be said for democracy as a partisan organization was said by one or other of these able and conscientious men, and said effectively. Their arguments and pretensions never aroused the derision or provoked the laughter of the country, as do those of their successors.

In neither branch of congress at the present time has the democracy any man who, in point of character or general capability, can compare favorably with any of those who have been mentioned. None of the democratic chiefs is able to carry his party in his branch with him on any question of national policy. Bailey, technically, is the leader in the house, but the rest of his party does not take him seriously, and it is not altogether certain that he does himself. The ablest democrats in the senate are Lindsay and Gray, but neither is in harmony with his party on the money question, which the stump speakers of the party say is the principal issue before the country. Neither has any personal following. Gray is to be succeeded by a republican on March 4 next, and Lindsay will be succeeded by a republican or a silverite, probably by the former, when his term ends. Outside of congress the democracy is equally destitute of men of capacity and popularity. Cleveland is out of politics, and long before his term ended his party repudiated him. Hill is a political corpse. Croker has no standing outside of his own state, and there are indications of a revolt against him in that state. Bryan could not get a third of the votes in a national convention to-day. Stone and Altgeld are local magnates only, and locally their reign is probably nearly over. Outside of the south, the democracy has not in the entire United States a man who could carry his state in a presidential election. Not in all the 100 years of that party's history has the democracy been so contemptible in the quality and standing of its representative men as it is at this moment.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

MEANING OF THE VICTORY.

Features of the Results That Are Gratifying to the Whole Country.

Like good wine, the election news improves with age. The early returns gave nothing for democratic congratulation; the later returns bring nothing of democratic consolation.

For Col. Bryan and his school of free silver disruptionists there is only one. The death knell of their hopes has been sounded, and from Nebraska throughout the west its echo sounds, reverberating from mountain across delta. The west stands true to an honest finance and a safe, progressive administration. Here, where the white metal madness counted most confidently upon support, its projectors found its most positive repudiation.

That the east has in a measure proved recalcitrant to republicanism affords no comfort to this stranded crew of piratical wreckers. The states where democratic gains in congressional representation have been made are for the most part those that kicked the silver plank from their platform, ignored the issue and went to battle on local factionalism. The sixteen to one zealots can figure their cause no gain in republican losses sustained in the east.

So the country can congratulate itself upon the retirement of Col. Bryan to the shades of oblivion—which he so well deserves—and the stilling of the free silver slogan now and forever as a dangerous campaign cry.

But there are other features of the results that are gratifying to republicans. The administration of President McKinley is handsomely endorsed by the general vote of confidence. This

is especially significant in western gains. The president is a western man. He represents the vigor, the fullness of life, the enterprise and progressiveness of the younger growth of states as set over against the effete elder commonwealths of the east. In a time when his administration was put on trial there is rare gratification in the reflection that its heartiest and most unqualified endorsement comes from the section of which he is a part, and which best knows and appreciates what he is and what he represents.

Not the least significant feature of this rally round the flag and the administration at Washington in this "off year" is the ratification of the war policy and the direct expression of confidence in the peace negotiations that follow. The people are satisfied with the war and its results. They approve the plans of settlement as outlined. That is why they have so emphatically reversed the rule and made this "off year" one of victory for the party in control. The people are for sound money and against a depreciated currency. That is why they have voted to sustain honest finance; to ring down the curtain on the free silver farce, and have hissed Bryan and his fellow clowns from the stage.

And it is well. Already has business, that sensitive barometer of commercial storms and industrial sunshine, given evidence of the confidence capital has in a settled and safe administration of national affairs. Uneasy until the result was assured, timid and hesitating while doubt remained, trade has seized upon assurance of continued integrity and taken a firm advance. The industries will follow in natural sequence, and as capital comes more actively into the open labor will take on healthful, sympathetic impulse.

It is an era of general gratulation for patriotism, principle and progression. For flatism, fanaticism, populism it is the beginning of the end, the depression that presages death and eternal dissolution.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

THE SURPRISE IN NEVADA.

Ominous Outlook for Free Silver in the Very Heart of Silver.

The unkindest cut of all to the cause of free silver, to the amazement of every man, woman and school child in the United States, has come from little Nevada in this strange election. The early returns indicated that the republicans had carried Nevada by a small majority, but no one, even among the most optimistic and confident sound money advocates, discerned any special significance in that result. Nevada, to be sure, was among the states whose incoming legislatures would have to elect federal senators, but on the financial question, it was taken for granted, there was little to choose between a Nevada republican senator and a Nevada democrat.

But it now appears that the country has been unjust to Nevada. Its voters are not impervious to reason and fact. The world moves for them, and the signs of the times do not altogether escape them. They have duly pondered the interminable Stewart speeches on the "crime of 1876," but they have studied the treasury figures of gold production and the market quotations of silver. While Stewart has only been repeating himself, the market has added a fresh anti-silver argument every day. In the end the market was bound to defeat Stewart.

An anti-stewart legislature is believed to have been chosen, and the long-winded silver orator who has imitated Cato of old and tacked on a plea and a warning in behalf of silver to any speech on any subject he has ever had to treat in the senate may be relegated to privacy and to other forums than the rational senate. Et tu, Nevada! the silverites will cry in dismay, while the sound money men will resolve to give up nothing as irrevocably lost and to carry the war for sanity and honesty even to those few states with which silver has been supposed to be a purely industrial issue, a matter of bread and butter which blinded the local citizens to every fact or maxim.

Stewart's only hope is in the failure of his opponents to agree upon a candidate. A deadlock would give a two-years' lease of political life, though it would not deprive his defeat of its sting and bitterness and striking moral.—Chicago Post.

The result of the congressional election is significant. For the first time since 1870 the country unmistakably sustains the administration at the congressional election of the off year. In 1874, 1878, 1882, 1890 and 1894 the party represented by the administration lost the house by slaughter of its members overwhelmingly, while in 1886 the democratic loss, though not disastrous, was severe and sufficiently to warn the administration and its party of the fate to surely overtake both in the national election of 1888. The elections of this week disclosed that the country is likely to elect a republican president and congress in 1900.—Worcester (Mass.) Telegram.

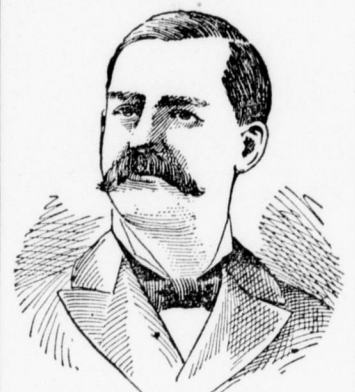
Bryanism was badly worsted in the election. Free silver did not win in a single state or district where a fight was made on that line. In the east the sound money men had everything their own way, and in the west, where the free silver majorities of '96 were not wiped out, they were cut in two. Colorado, which gave Bryan 134,882 majority two years ago, gave the Bryan candidate for governor only 50,000. Bryan's own state, which gave him 13,000 majority, now goes republican by about 10,000. Bryan and Bryanism are repudiated everywhere.—Indianapolis Journal.

After the election last week the markets were active, with a strong upward movement. The party of prosperity is easily identified.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN.

Assistant Secretary of War Wants to Be Elected United States Senator from Nebraska.

George D. Meiklejohn, who is looming up big as the possible or probable successor of United States Senator Allen, has just finished a record as assistant secretary of war. He is comparatively a young man, but he has had a busy career, well filled with political and professional triumphs. He is a native of Weyauwega, Waupaca county, Wis., where he was born August 26, 1857. He spent his youth on a farm and gained the scant education afforded by the public schools of a sparsely settled country in pioneer days, but this was supplemented by a course at the state normal in Oshkosh. Young Meikle-



GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN.
(Assistant Secretary of War Who Wants to Be a Senator.)

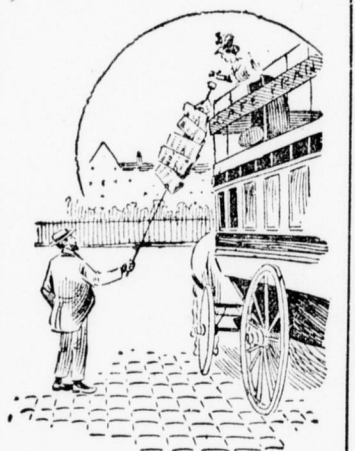
john's thirst for knowledge grew with his years, and he rounded out his educational career with a college course in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Like many another young collegian, he turned to teaching as the readiest means of employing his talents, and he returned to his native town to become the principal of its high school. He taught for a time also at Liscomb, Ia. He had determined to study law, and returning to his alma mater he was able to graduate from its law school at the age of 23. He went at once to Nebraska, settling in 1880 at Fullerton, Nance county. From that time on his services were in almost constant demand for political positions, and he has won many honors since. Shortly after his arrival in Nebraska he was elected county attorney and held the office for three years. He was elected to the state senate in 1884 and was reelected in 1886, and was chosen president of the senate during his second term. In 1887 he presided over the republican state convention, and afterward made a successful chairman of the state committee. He was elected lieutenant-governor in 1888, and was sent to the Fifty-third congress from the Third district by a plurality of 3,005 over his next highest competitor. Mr. Meiklejohn was appointed assistant secretary of war a few weeks after the expiration of his term in congress.

PAPERS ON A STICK.

How an Old Paris Newsboy Solved a Problem Which Puzzled All of His Colleagues.

"Necessity is the mother of invention" is an old adage which, perhaps, was never better exemplified than in Paris after the order had been given by the Compagnie Generale des Omnibus to stop newsboys from entering its vehicles. It was easy enough to sell papers in the street or even through the windows of a car or bus, but how was it now possible to reach would-be customers perched on the "imperial," the seats provided on the roofs of the street cars and omnibuses in Paris?

The problem was soon solved, for one fine day a man selling papers appeared



A PARISIAN IDEA.
(How Father Barrette Circumvents the Omnibus Company.)

near the Madeleine with a peculiar apparatus. He had a stick seven or eight feet long, with wire clamps fastened to its sides and papers stuck in them. On the top there was a small cup with a hole in the bottom. The hole was a very important part of the apparatus, for it reached all the way down through the stick, and through it came the copper coins of one or two sous, according to the price of the paper selected by the patron. This was at last a convenient way to reach the roof of a car, and "Father Barrette" was soon imitated by a number of other newsboys, who built apparatus just as ingenious as his.

Death of an Old Parrot.

Ducky, the royal parrot of England, presented to the king in 1800 by Pitt, is dead at the age of 124. The bird was an accomplished talker, and was banished from the court for a time in 1850 because of its powers of mimicry and in the frightful statements it did not hesitate to make even in the presence of royalty.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

Mrs. Richard King, of Texas, owns 2,000 square miles of land in that state. Mr. Curzon's Irish peerage is the twenty-fourth Irish peerage created since the union.

Two slate-roofers quarreled recently on a roof in Boston, and both fell to the ground and were killed.

Mme. Patti dislikes the scent of violets, which she declares has a decidedly injurious effect upon her voice.

A Milwaukee judge recently granted a divorce, with the provision that the wife pay the husband alimony.

A clergyman in Wyandotte, Kan., has been arrested for kissing a girl who was a member of his congregation. The complainant testified under oath that "the kiss was so cold it made her shiver."

While President McKinley's great uncle Francis was fighting under Henry Jay McCracken in the Irish revolution of '98, a grandfather of Senator Hanna was a captain in the opposing English force.

Capt. Lee, of the British army, says that Gen. Chaffee, lieutenant colonel of the Third cavalry, who commanded a brigade in the attack on Santiago, comes nearer his ideal of a soldier than any other man he has seen in the United States army.

The body of a woman buried in Winchester, Ky., 33 years ago was recently exhumed and found to be petrified. The body was buried in a metallic casket. The face had a natural appearance, and in one hand was a rose which was perfect in its petrified shape.

A rancher in Arizona has posted this startling warning on a cottonwood tree near his place: "My wife Sarah has left my ranch when I didn't Doo a Thing Too her. Any Man as takes her in and Keers for her on my account will get himself Pumped So Full of Led that some tenderfoot will locate him for a mineral claim."

A PARADISE FOR WAITERS.

In Vienna They Can Seize Upon a Customer's Baggage for Their Tips.

This question has just been decided in the affirmative by the higher court at Vienna, which not only confirmed the judgment of the lower court in a curious action referred to it, but also asserted the right of a hotel servant to retain passengers' luggage in case a sufficient gratuity is not forthcoming.

The suit, which proved again the "law's delay," arose out of a dispute, in August of 1896, between a gentleman who had passed considerable time at a summer resort as a hotel porter. A Mr. D—, who, with his family, had stayed for 38 days at the hotel presented the servant who brought the luggage to the station with a pourboire of six florins, about ten shillings. This the man emphatically declined to accept, demanding instead ten florins. On the departing guest declining to give that amount the servant refused to part with the visitor's luggage, which, after a scuffle, he carried back to the hotel and deposited with the manager. Mr. D— then brought, through the public prosecutor, a charge of extortion against the servant, accompanied with threats and injury to property.

The lower court acquitted the servant on all the counts when the case was brought before it in March, 1897. Then the suit was carried to the higher court, which confirmed the previous decision. The charges of threats and injury to property the court considered unproved, and declared that the servant, who received no wages, was thrown for his subsistence upon the generosity of the visitors; that of this Mr. D— was aware; and that personal service for 38 days, according to the local usage, at ten kreuzers a day, amounted to at least 12 florins, to which the man had a legal claim, and that he was quite within his rights in retaining the luggage to secure himself from pecuniary loss.

The custom of feeling everywhere and everybody is so general in Austria that the only surprising part of the affair is that anyone had the courage to resist the "local usage." Cabmen, conductors, servants, porters, guards, waiters, all expect gratuities as a right, and this tax is a considerable drain on a small income in Austria. The astonished foreigner soon yields to the inevitable, and regularly provides himself with a sufficient number of small coins to carry him serenely and comfortably through the day, at the same time inwardly regretting that Austrian traditions do not allow all charges incurred to be entered in the bill.—London Telegraph.

Discovery of a Crannog.
About a mile east of Dumbarton rock, in the Firth of Clyde, a dwelling on piles, or crannog, has been discovered below high-water mark, some 50 yards from the low-water mark. It is 184 feet in circumference, the outer circle of piles being of oakwood, sharpened with stone axes. The transverse beams and floor are of oak, willow, elder and branches of fir, beech and hazel, with bracken (ferns), moss and chips. In the refuse heaps outside of the crannog were found the bones of stags, cows, sheep, signs of fire, many firestones and a whetstone or hone. Near by was a canoe 37 feet long 4 feet wide, hollowed from a single trunk of oak. This crannog is the first yet found in an estuary, and it evidently dates from the stone age; therefore, it seems earlier than others yet found in the British isles.—London Public Opinion.

Difficult to Stop.
Experiments seem to show that a large ocean steamer, going at 19 knots an hour, will move a distance of two miles after its engines are stopped and reversed, and no authority gives less than a mile to a mile and a half as the required space to stop its progress. The violent collisions in some cases during fog may thus be accounted for.—Boston Globe.

Cameron County Press.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

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Why Quay Will be Elected.

The Van Valkenberg-Blankenburg-Wanamaker League has been issuing all sorts of manifestos regarding the situation in the Legislature and claiming the certain defeat of Senator Quay, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. There is the same element of deception in these claims as was characteristic of the ante-election speeches. As a matter of fact, there seems to be no doubt whatever concerning the selection of Quay, for the very good reason that he has the votes. Facts are stubborn things to get around.

The hope of the anti-Quay campaigners has been that there would be enough Quay haters in the Legislature to hold the balance of power, and that in the end these and the Democrats might join hands in unity upon some one. Such a hope is wholly delusive. There are 87 Democrats in all, and to elect a Senator requires 128 votes. To defeat Quay would require 41 Republicans to bolt the caucus, refuse to vote for the caucus nominee and join with the Democrats. The idea of such a thing is preposterous. That Quay will be the caucus nominee is perfectly apparent as the figures show. Let us analyze the composition of the Legislature.

In the Senate there are 37 Republicans and 13 Democrats, while the House is made up as follows: Republicans, 127; Democrats, 71; Fusionists, 6, (consisting of 3 Republicans and 3 Democrats from Chester and Blair counties). The three so-called Republicans have no right in a Republican caucus, for they were not elected on the Republican ticket, but their presence in the caucus would have no effect one way or the other. Add 127 and 37 and the Republican strength on joint ballot is 164. The majority of the caucus is therefore 83.

In the Senate there are 30 votes either actually pledged to Quay or elected in his interests, and there is no doubt concerning any of them. This number does not include Martin, Magee and Flinn and those whom they control. In the House there are 92 members pledged to or elected for Quay, and these 92 do not count the 9 whom Magee controls in Allegheny or the 16 Martin men from Philadelphia or the Fusionists and Wanamaker following. Quay therefore starts with a solid body of 122 supporters or a majority of 40 in the caucus.

As it requires 128 to elect a Senator on joint ballot, and Quay has 122 bed-rock supporters without the aid of either Martin or Magee's friends, his election would seem to be as certain as anything can be in politics. The position of Senator Magee has been defined publicly by Mr. Magee himself. He will not vote for Quay in the caucus, but he will vote in the Legislature for the nominee of the caucus. The twelve votes from Allegheny county in Senate and House will alone give Quay the election, therefore, and it is not to be presumed for a minute that the Martin following in Philadelphia, which prides itself upon regularity, will bolt the caucus. Indeed, Mr. Martin, in his speech accepting the nomination for State Senator, declared that he was a party man would always be governed by party caucus decisions.

It is a little difficult to understand, in the light of the facts, why the Van Valkenberg League should persist in trying to mislead the people.

All this talk of a combination in the House to elect a Democratic speaker is also absurd. A majority of the entire membership is 103, and the Quay following alone is 92. When a Speaker is nominated by the Republican caucus the Martin and Magee following, being solidly Republican, will support the nominee, and those who believe otherwise are simply wasting their time.

It is a bit interesting to note the extent of the Wanamaker following in the Legislature among the Republicans. It is true that as a

result of fusion deals and the assaults upon the Republican party various districts were lost and Democrats elected, but the Republican members elected through the influence of the Wanamaker-Van Valkenberg movement number eleven, as follows: 1 in Blair county, 2 in Chester, 1 in Clearfield, 2 in Montgomery, 2 in Somerset, 2 in Tioga and 1 in Wayne. As the 3 members from Chester and Blair counties cannot participate in Republican caucuses and are Democrats or Swallowers to all intents and purposes, Mr. Wanamaker's Republican following is actually but 8.

What magnificent results after all these months of campaigning!

Too Much Money in Politics.

"The extreme northwestern counties have become accustomed to the kind of campaigns that are conducted with money. Sibley did not introduce, though he may have developed the system. The late William L. Scott was twice elected to Congress from a district composed of Erie, Crawford and Venango counties and the methods employed were perfectly well understood. There are a number of counties in the eastern part of the state where money is freely used to make politics go, but there is no section of the state where bribery and corruption have been made so much a fine art and have won so many undeserved triumphs as in the northwest. Crawford county has long been a reproach; it was such years before Sibley had anything to do with it, and he made it no better.

It is a misfortune and humiliation to the whole state that the corrupt use of money, the petty notions of patronage which seem to possess so many people, and unworthy motives of revenge should have defeated Charles W. Stone, one of the most useful and deserving of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress. It is a calamity and a crime for which those who are responsible will sooner or later suffer. But we are unable to agree with our Kane contemporary that because the counties have been corrupted this time they are likely to be permanently Democratic. We do not believe that the recent canvass could be repeated in that district, and those who are guilty of the shameful betrayal of the Republican candidate will easily feel the disgrace of their own work before Sibley has served out his term.—Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28th, 1898.

President McKinley has about finished his annual message to Congress, except that portion dealing with the treaty of peace. Spain has accepted our terms, and it is expected that the treaty will be signed in time to enable the President to get as many of its details as it is deemed expedient to make public in his message.

There is no uneasiness in administration circles about the ratification of the treaty of peace by the Senate, although several Republican Senators and a number of Democratic Senators are talking against ratification. The only thing that the opposition can do is to delay ratification by preventing a vote at the coming session. It would be better, of course, that the treaty should be promptly ratified, but inasmuch as we shall have everything in our own hands, and as there is no intention to govern the newly acquired territory in any other way than by military rule, for at least a year, the delay will make no material difference, even if it extends to the end of the coming session of Congress. The President can easily call an extra session of the Senate, which will be strongly Republican after the fourth of next March, to ratify the treaty, and he can be sure that it will be speedily done.

The necessity for a cable to Hawaii is so apparent that it is regarded as probable that the bill providing a form of government for Hawaii will also provide for the laying of a cable, which shall be subject to the control of this government, if not actually owned by it. No trouble is anticipated in passing the Hawaiian bill, whether it includes the cable provision or not.

President McKinley finds it difficult to repress a smile when some prominent caller begins to tell him the reasons—the same old reasons that he has heard a thousand times—why the U. S. should not take the Philippines. The President never contradicts them. On the contrary, he expresses the heartiest agreement with a number of these reasons. After his anti-expansion callers have exhausted their reasons and arguments, the President usually says something like this: "Some of your reasons are excellent, but there is one glaring weakness in your position;

you do not provide a satisfactory way in which the Philippines may be disposed of. Everybody admits that we could not, with justice, not to mention humanity, turn the islands over to Spain again; the natives are in no condition to maintain an independent government. Now, if the U. S. doesn't take control of them, please give me your opinion of what ought to be done with them, bearing in mind that to attempt to transfer them to any European nation, other than Spain, which is out of the question, would almost certainly precipitate a great war."

Up to this time none of the anti-expansionists have suggested a way for us to escape the responsibility of Philippine control, and only a few of them have made the attempt. The U. S. Consul at Edinburgh, says in a report to the Department of State: "American made agricultural machinery is widely used on the farms of Scotland. Most kinds of machinery for farm purposes, manufactured in the U. S., have long been preferred by farmers here, on account of price, quality and design." The man who would have predicted twenty years ago that we should be selling large quantities of farming implements in any portion of the British Empire, would have been considered a fit subject for an insane asylum. There is no telling to what extent our trade will grow in the next twenty years, if the wise policy, which has always been a feature of Republican National administrations shall be continued without interruption. Nothing is likely to stop the expansion of our foreign commerce in every direction, owing to the improbability that the democrats will be in a position to saddle any more disastrous tariff experiments on the country for a long time.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, there was no significance in the ordering of Maj. Gen. M. C. Butler, one of our Military Commissioners, at Havana, to Washington, further than that the President and Secretary Alger desired to have the benefit of the knowledge acquired by Gen. Butler during his stay in Cuba, while arranging the necessary orders for carrying out the military occupation of the island. After conferring with the President and Secretary Alger, Gen. Butler will be ordered back to Havana.

Those democrats who jumped to the conclusion that the announcement that this government would maintain the "open door" policy in the commerce of the Philippines meant that there was to be free trade with the islands simply exposed their ignorance. The term "open door" has long been used in Europe, and means, not free trade, but an equal footing for all. In other words, all countries will be allowed to trade with the Philippines upon the same conditions.

Beats the Klondike.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Tex., has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption, accompanied by hemorrhages, and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison with this marvelous cure, would have it even if it cost a hundred dollars a bottle. Asthma, bronchitis and all throat and lung affections are positively cured by Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottles free at L. Taggart's drug store. Regular size 50c. and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

Going West?

If you are, enquire of your nearest ticket agent about rates via the Nickel Plate Road, the short line between Buffalo and Chicago. Many improvements have been made in the past few years. Now the elegantly upholstered coaches, vestibule sleeping cars and powerful locomotives have been added to the equipment and substantial structures of steel and stone have replaced the old bridges, heavier rails and ties have been laid, and the road now stands at the front of the best roads in the country. The rates, however, still remains lower than via other lines.

If your ticket agent cannot give you all the information desired, address F. J. Moore, Gen'l Agent, Nickel Plate Road, 291 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. 31-10t

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and sick headache. For malaria and liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by L. Taggart, druggist.

Remarkable Cure.

For six years our daughter was sorely afflicted with throat affection caused by diphtheria. Two years ago we used a bottle of Armstrong's Diphtheria and Quinsy Drops, which not only gave immediate relief but was a positive cure. Her tonsils were soon back to their natural size, the first in six years. C. H. DUMBOLEN, (Optician) Emporium, Pa.

INAUGURATION PLANS

Thousands of Republicans Will
Witness the Installation of
Governor-Elect Stone.

MORE WANAMAKERISM

How the Van Valkenberg-Blankenburg Combine Helped the
Democracy.

[Special Harrisburg Correspondence to the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

HARRISBURG, Nov. 21.—Plans are already under way for the inauguration of Colonel William A. Stone, as Governor of Pennsylvania, and for the organization of the Legislature, which will in January next undoubtedly re-elect Colonel Matthew Stanley Quay to the United States Senate. Colonel Stone, who since the election has been taking a well earned rest, is expected here shortly, when the local Republicans hope to have an opportunity to confer with him regarding the proposed plans for his inauguration. The feeling of resentment at the guerilla campaign waged by the Wanamaker combine against Colonel Stone was fittingly expressed by the Republicans of the Keystone State in the magnificent plurality, over 120,000, given their candidate at the polls. This feeling will be accentuated at the inauguration of Colonel Stone by a popular demonstration which will put the seal of condemnation on the whole Wanamaker-Blankenburg-Van Valkenburg outfit.

Commenting on the latest move of these selfish manipulators a member of Congress who has just been re-elected, while stopping off here on his way to Washington, had this to say: A DEMOCRAT A DEMOCRAT.

"In its latest pronouncement, explaining, 'how it was done,' the Blankenburg-Van Valkenberg Business League had a good deal to say about the number of anti-Quay men it had elected to the Legislature. For instance, in the proclamation referred to it was stated that in 12 out of 15 counties visited by John Wanamaker and other speakers under the auspices of the League during the last three weeks of the campaign all elected anti-Quay members of the Legislature."

"Upon the same principles that a spade should be called a spade, a Democrat should be called a Democrat wherever he is found. The truth is, in the twelve counties referred to Democrats were elected—out-and-out, dyed-in-the-wool yard-wide Democrats, disciples of William Jennings Bryan and advocates of free silver. That is the kind of 'anti-Quay' members elected to the Legislature through the aid of John Wanamaker and Blankenburg-VanValkenberg Business League. And that was precisely what this coterie of ambitious statesmen planned and strove hard to accomplish for six months prior to November 3, to wit, the election of Democrats to the Legislature."

"What are the facts? Last spring the Blankenburg-Van Valkenberg Business League made a fight at the Republican primaries in a score or more of counties in behalf of certain candidates for the Legislature, but were overwhelmingly defeated. In only one county of the State, where there was a contest, were the friends of Senator Quay unsuccessful, and the result was due solely to a fight for the Congressional nomination. When, therefore the primaries were over and all the nominations had been made the Blankenburg-Van Valkenberg Business League discovered that of the 229 Republican nominees for the Senate and House not more than ten of them were under their control or in sympathy with their reactionary program.

COMBINATION WITH DEMOCRATS. "Their next step lay in the direction of attempted combinations with the Democrats, with a view to putting coalition Legislative tickets in the field. Owing, however, to a disposition upon the part of the Democrats to have all or nothing the Wanamaker coterie succeeded in effecting combinations in only four counties of the State—Chester, Blair, Huntingdon and Delaware—and in these only five former Republicans were named, the remaining nominees in the four counties mentioned being Democrats. The Blankenburg-Van Valkenberg Business League supported, therefore, in the entire State only the original ten Republicans nominated by them at the primaries, together with the five so-called Republicans who were running independently and in the Democratic column. The ten regular nominees were elected, being supported by the friends of Mr. Quay, though known to be opposed to him, and in addition three of the five former Republicans—two in Chester and one in Blair—were elected. This was the absolute limit of the influence of Mr. Wanamaker and the Blankenburg-Van Valkenberg Business League, so far as the election of Republican Legislators was concerned. But their efforts did not cease here. Animated by the determination to disrupt the Republican party, should such a course be necessary in order to defeat Senator Quay, they devoted their energies in one-half of the counties of the State, where only Republican and

Democratic candidates were in the field, to secure the election of the latter, and with some success. In Schuylkill, Cambria, Crawford, Venango, Fayette, Union, Mifflin, Carbon, Wyoming, Cameron and eight or ten other Republican counties, desperate and successful efforts were made to defeat the regular Republican nominees, though in almost every instance they were new men, and in no way responsible for the work of the last Legislature. Into these counties the Blankenburg-VanValkenberg Business League not only poured tons of literature, full of misrepresentations and lies, and held meetings by the dozens, but, what was more effective, contributed thousands of dollars to the local organizations, all in the name of 'reform.' It is not to be wondered at that they succeed in electing Democrats to the Legislature, and they are entitled to all the credit and glory accompanying such a procedure. The only wonder is that their success was not greater, for they adopted the same tactics in at least a score of counties besides those named—among others Armstrong, Beaver, Dauphin, Erie, Franklin, Lebanon, Lawrence, McKean, Warren, Perry, Potter, Snyder, Susquehanna, Washington and Westmoreland, but, thanks to the intelligence and incorruptibility of the voters of these counties, the plans of the conspirators came to naught, and the Republican nominees of these and other counties assailed were elected. Had the plans of the Wanamaker cabal succeeded fully Pennsylvania would have been represented in the United States Senate by a free silver Democrat.

"One cannot help admiring the sublime assurance of the Blankenburg-Van Valkenberg Business League in claiming the election of 'anti-Quay' members of the Legislature' in the persons of thirty or forty straight-out Democrats. Though, when one recalls Colonel Quay's services in 1888 in defeating Cleveland by the election of General Harrison, it is not difficult to imagine those Democratic Legislators as anti-Quay."

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by L. Taggart. Dec

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of T. H. BELANGER, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of T. H. Belanger, late of Emporium, Cameron county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to James P. McNarney, residing in said Borough, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.

J. P. McNARNEY,
Administrator.
Johnson & McNarney, Attorneys.
November 25th, 1898.—49-61.

Register's Notice.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

COUNTY OF CAMERON, ss:

NOTICE is hereby given that Delos Burlingame, Guardian of the person and estate of Wm. J. Crick and Cora M. Crick, minor children of Wm. J. Crick, late of said county, deceased, has filed his first and final account of his administration of said estate and the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court, at December term next for confirmation of said account.

C. JAY GOODNOUGH, Register.
Register's Office,
Emporium, Pa., Nov. 14, 1898, 138-4t

PERMANENT
POSITIONS

for a few men and women who have plenty of energy and business ability, to hire and superintend agents. \$40 a month and all expenses at the start.

P. W. ZIEGLER & CO.,
216 Locust St., Philada.

Business Cards.

B. W. GREEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Emporium, Pa.

A business relating to estate, collections, real estate, Orphan's Court and general law business will receive prompt attention. 42-1y.

J. C. JOHNSON, J. P. McNARNEY,

JOHNSON & McNARNEY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

EMPORIUM, PA.

Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. 16-1y.

MICHAEL BRENNAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Emporium, Pa.

Collections promptly attended to. Real estate and pension claim agent. 35-1y.

F. D. LEET, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Emporium, Pa.

To LAND OWNERS AND OTHERS IN CAMERON AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

I have numerous calls for hemlock and hardwood timber lands, also stumpage &c., and parties desiring either to buy or sell will do well to call on me. F. D. LEET.

CITY HOTEL, Wm. McGEE, PROPRIETOR,

Emporium, Pa.

Having again taken possession of this old and popular house I solicit a share of the public patronage. The house is newly furnished and is one of the best appointed hotels in Cameron county. 30-1y.

THE NOVELTY RESTAURANT,

(Opposite Post Office), Emporium, Pa.

WILLIAM McDONALD, Proprietor.

I take pleasure in informing the public that I have purchased the old and popular Novelty Restaurant, located on Fourth street. It will be my endeavor to serve the public in a manner that shall meet with their approbation. Give me a call. Meals and luncheon served at all hours. no27-1y Wm. McDONALD.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, THOS. J. LYSETT, PROPRIETOR,

Near Buffalo Depot, Emporium, Pa.

This new and commodious hotel is now opened for the accommodation of the public. New in all its appointments, every attention will be paid to the guests patronizing this hotel. 27-17-1y

MAY GOULD, TEACHER OF

PIANO, HARMONY AND THEORY,

Emporium, Pa.

Scholars taught either at my home on Sixth street or at the homes of the pupils. Out of town scholars will be given dates at my rooms in this place.

F. C. RIECK, D. D. S., DENTIST.

Office over Taggart's Drug Store, Emporium, Pa.

Gas and other local anesthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

SPECIALTY: Preservation of natural teeth, including Crown and Bridge Work.

I will visit Drifftown the first Tuesday, and Sinsenhoning the third Wednesday of each month.

Selling
Out....REGARDLESS OF
COST.

We have decided to leave Emporium for a larger town, and everything in the store will be sold regardless of cost.

We have a fine stock of

MEN'S and

BOYS'

SUITS and

OVERCOATS,

Nearly all this season's make, which we will sell without regard to cost.

We also have an immense stock of

HATS,

CAPS,

SHOES,

UNDERWEAR,

MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

TRUNKS and

VALISES

Which must be sold within the next thirty days. You will miss a good bargain if you do not call and see for yourself. Such an opportunity to buy good clothing cheap, was never before offered to the people of this vicinity.

JOHN J. SOBLE,

Opposite Post-office, Emporium, Pa.

CHRISTMAS
DAY

Will soon be here, with all its attendant wants. As has been demonstrated in the past, these can best be met at

DAY'S

GROCERY AND MARKET.

You will find a nice fresh line of all that is necessary to make up an ideal

Christmas
Dinner,SUPPER or
BREAKFAST.

Articles too numerous to mention. Come and inspect.

COME IN EARLY.

Leave your order and we will guarantee to please.

Yours very truly,

J. H. DAY,

23 Fourth St.,
Emporium, Pa.

Old Reliable Drug Store.

Owing to the very liberal patronage I have had from our people and in view of the hard times I will until MAY 1st, reduce the price of Physicians Prescriptions as follows, viz:

All 1 oz. mixtures, regular price, 20 to 15
All 2 oz. mixtures, regular price, 25 to 19
All 3 oz. mixtures, regular price, 35 to 25
All 4 oz. mixtures, regular price, 45 to 30
All 6 oz. mixtures, regular price, 65 to 50
All 8 oz. mixtures, regular price, 85 to 65

And a corresponding reduction on all packages of Powders, Pills, Ointments. Also liberal discount on all Patent Medicines, Baby Foods, Perfumes, Toilet and Fancy Articles and extra liberal discount on Fountain Syringes, Hot Water Bottles, Atomizers and Nursing Bottles.

I will guarantee my goods to be strictly fresh and equal to any goods in the market.

Thirty years experience in the town of Emporium is sufficient evidence of competency. If you wish to avail yourself of the liberal offer, leave your Physician's Prescriptions and drug trade in general at the OLD RELIABLE DRUG STORE.

L. TAGGART.

EMPORIUM MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.

EMPORIUM, Pa., Oct. 19, 1898.	
NEMOPHILA, per sack,.....	\$1 20
Graham,.....	60
Rye,.....	60
Buckwheat,.....	65
Patent Meal, per 100,.....	40
Coarse Meal, per 100,.....	30
Chop Feed,.....	90
Middlings,.....	1 00
Brn,.....	90
Corn, per bushel,.....	50
White Oats, per bushel,.....	40
Choice Clover Seed,.....	40
Choice Timothy Seed,.....	40
Choice Millet Seed,.....	40
Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,.....	40

At Market Prices.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

A cheek of brass, untarnished and bright,
A supply of gall an unbending nerve,
With sandy heart that naught can fright,
An iron will that nothing can swerve,
The gift and get that can set the pace,
Which others must follow or lose the game,
These are the things in the human race,
That win the prize and which lead to fame.
—Jamestown Journal.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by post card, or letter, personally.

P. C. Foley, of Olean, was in Emporium on Tuesday.

Ed. Cook is repainting the interior of the Warner House.

Frank Morris returned Friday from a visit with relatives in Canada.

The Beldin brothers, of Sinnemahoning, visited in town on Monday.

Cashier Whiting was confined to his residence a few days the past week.

W. T. Leathers has secured the contract to paint the iron works at this place.

Mrs. Samuel Shadman is visiting old scenes and friends at Williamsport this week.

Miss Swift and Miss Arnold, two of Ridgway's popular young ladies, are guests of Miss Whiting.

Claud Swartz, son of Geo. Swartz, formerly of this place but now of Bradford, was in town on Tuesday.

Mrs. J. M. Catlin and Master Jay, and Miss Amanda Munson, of Renovo, spent Thanksgiving with J. Slagle and family.

Mr. H. M. Kuester, the well known insurance man, of Williamsport, Pa., was a guest at the Junction House, on Wednesday.

Wm. Lawler and wife were called to Mountain Lake, Hamilton county, N. Y., on account of the death of Mrs. Lawler's brother.

Mrs. E. C. Davison left yesterday for Pittsburg to attend the Children's Aid Society meeting. She represents the Emporium Branch.

Miss Van Valkenburg, of Wellsboro, Pa., a charming young lady, who has been visiting her sister at this place, returned to her home yesterday morning.

Hon. T. F. Richmond, Representative-elect from McKean county visited friends in Emporium on Monday. He was on his way to Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Urban Butler, accompanied by their son Joe and daughter Syvena, returned last week from an extended trip through lower Canada. They express themselves as having had a delightful time.

Geo. W. Childs and Perry R. Smith, President and Vice President of the Elk Tanning Company, visited Emporium last Saturday and inspected the extensive improvements being made at their plant in this place.

Mrs. H. C. Rockwell, has been visiting her relatives and friends at Williamsport and other places, during the past week. Jas. M. Davison came up from Sinnemahoning and assisted in the drug store during her absence.

Our old friend E. I. Smith found time to call and see the Press on Saturday. He has been in the employ of the W. N. Y. & P. R. R., for many years and that was his first day's lay off on account of sickness.

Jos. Wilhelm, of St. Marys, but

formerly a resident of Emporium, stopped in town on Monday, to visit his sister, Miss Teresa Wilhelm. He has just returned from Puerto Rico, where he was a member of the engineer corps.

A corps of civil engineers employed on the middle division of the P. & E. R. R., have been stopping at the Warner House the past week.

Mrs. Harry Morehouse and daughter, arrived yesterday, from Pittsburg, to visit N. Seger and family. Miss Clara Seger, who has been visiting in Pittsburg, returned home with Mrs. Morehouse.

R. C. Dodson will, on Monday next, move to the store room lately occupied by H. S. Lloyd (one door east of his present location) which he has fitted up especially for his trade. Glad to see Robert prosper and so do his customers.

George Moore, extra passenger conductor on the middle division of the P. & E. will leave with his family for an extended visit into Centre county, this State. He will take his gun along and endeavor to bag a few deer while on the trip.—Kane Republican.

Miss Ada Hockly, who has been visiting at Williamsport the past summer, was taken seriously ill at that place a short time ago and it became necessary to perform an operation on her, which we have since learned was a successful one. Her many friends will be greatly pleased to learn that she is slowly improving.

We neglected to mention, last week, the fact that John H. Day has returned from New York City, where he made an extensive purchase of choice groceries, glass and canned goods for the Holidays. It is not necessary for us to state that John did not inspect the Brooklyn bridge this time—had no time for the bridge, but put in all his spare moments admiring the beauties of the city—one at least.

Miss Grace Walker and brother George entertained a number of their friends in a royal manner, at the family residence on Fourth street, Friday evening. Whist, dancing and other amusements were indulged in, being interspersed with renditions of choice, vocal and instrumental selections and at mid-night an elegant collation was served. All who were present report a pleasant time.

Greatly Appreciated.

Two boxes delivered by Adam Express company at Lock Haven hospital, during the past week, were highly appreciated by the people of that institution, not because the articles donated were most acceptable, but also because it was exceedingly pleasant to know that friends in other towns recognize the good work done in Lock Haven and are disposed to render assistance. From Emporium came a box containing two whole webs of muslin and several smaller pieces, 9 towels and several yards of eiderdown, besides several jars of fruit and glasses of jelly, a nice cake and various packages of groceries. The box from the Sinnemahoning M. E. Church contained 22 quarts canned fruit and 20 glasses of jelly.—Clinton Democrat.

Recognized of the Lord.

The man who always pays for his county paper in advance enjoys the following blessings: He has never been sick a day in his whole life and never will be, never had any corns on his toes, is not troubled with toothache, his potatoes never rot, his oats never rust, the weasels never kills his chickens, his babies never cry at night, and lost, but not least, his wife never scolds.

The Anti-Scalp Law.

A decision has just been handed down by the court of appeals in a test case of the Anti-Scalp laws. The decision was written by Chief Judge Parker and states that the law is clearly unconstitutional. The opinion recites that while there may abuses appear in the business of buying and selling railroad and steamship tickets, yet there is no way to prevent a person from dealing in a class of merchandise.

Pains in the chest when a person has a cold indicate a tendency toward pneumonia. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound onto the chest over the seat of pain will promptly leave the seat of pain and prevent the threatened attack of pneumonia. This same treatment will cure a lame back in a few hours. Sold L. Taggart.

Two Pointed Questions Answered.

What is the use of making a better article than your competitor if you can not get a better price for it?

Ans.—As there is no difference in the price, so that while our profits may be smaller on a single sale they will be much greater in the aggregate.

How can you get the public to know your make is the best?

If both are brought prominently before the public both are certain to be tried and the public will very quickly pass judgment on them and use only the better one.

This explains the large sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The people have been using it for years and have found that it can always be depended upon. They may occasionally take up with some fashionable novelty put forth with exaggerated claims, but are certain to return to the one remedy that they know to be reliable, and for coughs, colds and croup there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by L. Taggart.

ALL AROUND THE COUNTY.

Buckwalter.

Farmer Kresge killed two very fine hogs last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hobson drove to Rathbun, Monday.

Deers are seen quite often of late around our quiet burg.

John Robertson and son drove through our town Monday.

John Hogan and wife attended church at Emporium last Sunday.

Miss Annie Huffman, of Rathbun, spent Sunday with friends in our city.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Norton spent a few days on Moore Hill the first of the week.

Miss Bertha Gregory, of Emporium, spent Sunday with friends at this place.

Arthur Norton has been on the sick list since Thanksgiving. Too much turkey.

Mr. Beldin, of More Hill, passed through our town the other day with a fine fox.

We are sorry to learn that Mrs. Chas. Specht is quite ill at her home on Moore Hill.

Frank Easterbrooks passed through our town with his gun, and his eye open for game.

Bert Easterbrooks came up from West Creek on Saturday night to have a feast on oysters.

Mr. and Mrs. Wadner attended church at Emporium and had their baby christened.

Laie makes quite a number of trips on the hill of late. My boy you had better settle down.

Farmer Lawson claims he can clear more land in one day than any three farmers on the Creek.

Claud Lyons and E. W. have been clearing land and making ties the last few days on Moore Hill.

Richard Bliss, one of our best citizens who is employed at Beechwood, spent Sunday with his family.

C. M. Kresge claims he has more wind and can call off better than any one legged man in the county.

Mike Hillard was bombarding some stumps last week and by mistake put a stick of dynamite under his dog.

Mr. Bert Easterbrooks has accepted a position at Beechwood, where he will call-off for the dances this season.

Our ladies gave an oyster supper for the benefit of our preacher. It is reported that it was a grand success.

Willis Gaskill dropped in our burg Saturday evening to tell the people he had a weakness himself for oysters.

Claud Lyons, Miss Ethel Waddington, Chas. Welsh and Carrie Spay took in the oyster supper last Saturday.

There was a surprise party given at the residence of Mr. Gaskill's in honor of Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Lapman, last Tuesday evening.

Miss Winniefred Heath, the highly accomplished daughter of J. W. Heath, manager of the Keating Summit Supply Co., store at Keating Summit, spent Thanksgiving with her brother William and wife at this place.

Our burg was awakened by the sound of whistles and bells Tuesday morning and our fire laddies responded quickly to the residence of Thos. Norton, where after some brave work the flames were soon under control.

We understand that our coming candidate for road supervisor Mr. Fred Norton will soon start out to make a canvass of the township in his behalf. We would say to those who are not acquainted with him, that there is not a more reliable man in the county. You can depend on him doing just what he says.

Miss Fanny Lyons assisted by her school gave a very fine entertainment, Thanksgiving evening, to a crowded house. People from Emporium, Rathbun, Moore Hill and Beechwood were present. Everybody seemed to be very well pleased, and Miss Fanny deserves great praise for the interest she manifests for the welfare of her pupils and the community.

BILLE SAWDUST.

Mason Hill.

Miss Ethel Barr visited friends in Oklahoma, Sunday.

Claud Williams made his parents a short visit Sunday.

Harry J. Williams had business at Emporium on Monday.

C. L. Williams, of Huston Hill, visited friends here on Sunday.

Thos. Patchell, of Driftwood, attended church here on Sunday.

John M. Hicks, of Hicks Run, was seen on our streets, Friday.

Wm. Miller and Homer Ives, of Medix Run, were seen on our streets Sunday.

Mrs. L. B. Russel is able to be about the house again, after a long spell of sickness.

Huntley Miller, of Medix, visited with his mother here, the latter part of last week.

Farley and Connor have finished their extensive lumber job on Mix Run and will no doubt retire for the winter.

The surprise party, given in honor of Aunt Mary Jorden, at the home of her son, J. O. Jorden, last Wednesday, was well attended.

Prayer meeting has been closed for

the winter on account of the good behavior (?) of the young people or for the want of a revival.

We would like to know what has become of "Peggy," "Ding," and "Buzz," and how long people who live in glass houses will throw stones.

J. R. Russel and family have moved to Mix Run.
Nov. 28, 1896. DAISY BEAN.

Sinnemahoning.

Newt. McCloskey is enjoying a visit from his brother Wesley, of Lock Haven.

Samuel Metzger and bride, of Cogan Valley, are the guests of the former's brother, W. H. Metzger.

A party of hunters are camped on Karkhan mountain, under the leadership of that veteran hunter, The Barber, and are meeting with good success, having captured three fine deer, one of which, dressed 215 pounds.

The Knights and Ladies of the Macabees held another of their delightful socials at their Apary on Tuesday evening of last week and as is usually the case the Queens did the work while the drones made all the noise.

Alex. DeShutler, the head sawyer at Barclay's mill slipped and fell on the ice a week ago injuring his back quite seriously and has gone to the Williamsport hospital for treatment. Alf. Smith is manipulating the levers during Aleck's absence.

Last Tuesday evening when the log train came in it was discovered that one of the crew, Otto McCoy, was missing, and a number of men at once started back up the run on the locomotive in search of the lost man whom they met coming down having walked about four miles. He had fallen between the two rear cars striking on the rail and with rare presence of mind instantly rolled into the ditch, and now tells the barber not to "shave too close."

N. T. Dexter died suddenly on Monday morning about 5 o'clock, at his home at Wylside, of heart failure, in his 68th year. This one by one are the old and honored landmarks passing away. Mr. Dexter was a quiet and unassuming gentleman, very domestic in his habits, whose "home was his castle," without an enemy and at peace with the world. One of those rare men who believed in allowing others the same rights of thought and action he claimed for himself. He leaves a wife and one daughter (Mrs. W. L. Barclay) to mourn his death. The funeral was held on Wednesday at 2 o'clock. Interment in Wylside cemetery.

JOE.

Austin.

Last Wednesday morning J. A. Reed one of the head sawyers at the big mill, was killed almost instantly by the carriage running away and striking him while engaged in changing band saws. The body was taken through Emporium for interment at DuBois, on Saturday. A wife and five children are left to mourn his loss.

About six o'clock, on Friday evening, the kindling wood factory was found to be on fire in the dry kiln, and but for the heroic efforts of the fire laddies the whole plant would have been destroyed. At one time there were eleven streams of water on the fire, and they succeeded in saving the old part of the factory, also most of the packing machines in the part that was burned. Have not learned the amount of insurance on the building, or whether it will be rebuilt.

A. J. Bailey passed through here on Saturday, on the way to Wharton for his annual deer hunt. He is nearly through with his lumbering operations at First Fork and talks of going to New Mexico to lumber for the Van Gordon Lumber Co., where two of his sons are already engaged in stocking the mill for that company.

The whole family of Dan'l Collins, of this place, were poisoned on Sunday by eating a duck, which was affected in some unknown manner. Dr. Bradford was called and by prompt action succeeded in saving them, with no fatal cases. They are all doing well to-day.

A. W. Carpenter, of Little Genessee, who is visiting with his sons here, is very sick with diabetes and is in care of Dr. E. E. Horn.

List of Jurors.

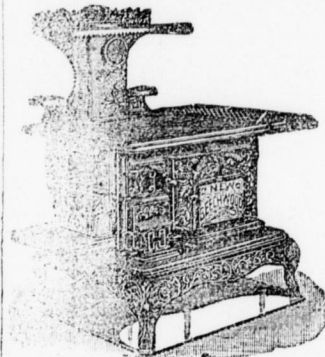
The following is the list of Jurors drawn to serve at the next term of Court, commencing December 12th, 1898.

GRAND JURORS.	
1 Bailey, Arthur.....	Laborer.....Grove
2 Berfield, Josiah.....	Laborer.....Grove
3 Burnell, Frank.....	Laborer.....Shippen
4 Barnes, O. B.....	Laborer.....Emporium
5 Baird, D. J.....	Merchant.....Grove
6 Bailey, Alonzo.....	Scaler.....Grove
7 Barr, Chas. E.....	Farmer.....Gibson
8 Crum, J. C.....	Farmer.....Gibson
9 Edwards, Charles.....	Laborer.....Emporium
10 Goss, R. R.....	Laborer.....Grove
11 Housler, A. J.....	Farmer.....Shippen
12 Howard, W. H.....	Farmer.....Emporium
13 Hart, Thos.....	Laborer.....Lumber
14 Ingessoll, Andrew.....	Farmer.....Shippen
15 Jenks, Andy.....	Laborer.....Shippen
16 Lapham, W. H.....	Laborer.....Shippen
17 Lockwood, Randolph.....	Farmer.....Shippen
18 Leoy, Herman.....	Laborer.....Grove
19 Morrison, Walter.....	Laborer.....Emporium
20 McCracken, T. J.....	Carpenter.....Driftwood
21 Marshall, E. T.....	Farmer.....Grove
22 Shafer, W. S.....	Laborer.....Driftwood
23 Wiley, Grant.....	Farmer.....Shippen
24 Whiting, M. W.....	Lumberman.....Lumber
TRAVERSE JURORS.	
1 Beldin, Sylvester.....	Farmer.....Shippen
2 Bliss, Gills.....	Farmer.....Shippen
3 Barr, Alonzo.....	Laborer.....Gibson
4 Brooks, E. P.....	Laborer.....Lumber
5 Buck, John.....	Blacksmith.....Driftwood
6 Bloom, George.....	Laborer.....Emporium
7 Culver, P. S.....	Farmer.....Shippen
8 Cook, L. G.....	Farmer.....Shippen
9 Close, Bert.....	Laborer.....Emporium
10 Cramer, W. H.....	Carpenter.....Emporium
11 DeShutler, Alex.....	Laborer.....Grove
12 Davins, James.....	Laborer.....Emporium
13 Dougherty, W. E.....	Laborer.....Gibson
14 Edgecomb, Henry.....	Merchant.....Emporium
15 Gentry, G. W.....	Farmer.....Lumber
16 Gregory, E. H.....	Farmer.....Shippen
17 Horn, D. W.....	Laborer.....Grove
18 Huff, S. E.....	Laborer.....Shippen
19 Haupt, H. O.....	Miller.....Emporium
20 Hanes, P. M.....	Clerk.....Driftwood
21 Housler, John W.....	Laborer.....Gibson
22 Halderman, Frank.....	Laborer.....Emporium
23 Hogan, M. T.....	Merchant.....Emporium
24 Kresge, A.....	Clerk.....Emporium
25 Krebs, Charles.....	Laborer.....Gibson
26 Kriner, J. W.....	Carpenter.....Emporium
27 Logue, Malvin.....	Farmer.....Grove
28 Leoy, Albert.....	Laborer.....Grove
29 Logue, W. H.....	Farmer.....Lumber
30 Lewis, Aden A.....	Farmer.....Shippen
31 Morrison, R. H.....	Farmer.....Shippen
32 McDougal, Alex.....	Merchant.....Emporium
33 Miller, J. W.....	Carpenter.....Driftwood
34 Nyhart, J. G.....	Lumberman.....Shippen
35 Nefey, L.....	Carpenter.....Driftwood
36 Newton, Harry J.....	Shippen
37 Proudfoot, Orville.....	Printer.....Emporium
38 Sassman, H. J.....	Farmer.....Shippen
39 Stewart, Charles.....	Farmer.....Shippen
40 Summerson, W.....	Laborer.....Lumber
41 Smith, B. E.....	Clerk.....Lumber
42 Taylor, M. E.....	Laborer.....Shippen
43 Taylor, Wm.....	Carpenter.....Emporium
44 Turley, A. J.....	Laborer.....Emporium
45 Thomas, C. M.....	Lumberman.....Emporium
46 White, W. D.....	Superintendent.....Emporium
47 Wyckoff, L. C.....	Laborer.....Grove
48 Zimmer, Fred.....	Farmer.....Shippen

LEADING HARDWARE HOUSE!

We extend our compliments to the citizens of Cameron and adjoining counties for their rapidly and increasing patronage. We would invite all to see our large display of GENERAL HARDWARE and BUILDERS' MATERIAL. We would call especial attention to our

COOKING, HEATING AND GAS STOVES



Comprising the best in the world. Our old and popular Store is headquarters for many useful articles and house-keepers should call and see what we have.

We again desire to call attention to our OIL and GAS STOVES. The Ladies delight.

THE WELSBACH LIGHT.

This popular light the great gas saver, is growing in popular with our people. All who desire to economize in gas bills should use these burners. Call and see them.



WALKER, HOWARD & CO.

TRUSTWORTHY STORE.

Dry Goods

GENERAL STORE

The holidays are now at hand and as usual, our line of holiday goods will be fully up to date.

In Corsets we handle the R. & G., Dr. Warner's Fetherbone and W. B. Cyclist.

Men's, Ladies' and Childrens' Underwear in cotton and wool.

Watch this Space Next Week.

BALCOM & LLOYD.

Fourth Street, Emporium, Pa.

HONEST DEALING.



CHAPTER I.

THE JUSTICE OF M. DE RONE.

"Mille diables! Lost again! The devil runs in those dice!" and de Gomeron, with an impatient sweep of his hand, scattered the little spotted cubes on to the floor of the deserted and half-ruined hut, wherein we were beguiling the weariness of our picket duty before La Fere, with a shake of our elbows, and a few flagons of wine, captured from Monsieur the King of Navarre, as we, in our folly, called him still.

I knew little of de Gomeron, except that he was of the Camargue, and had followed the fortunes of d'Aumale from Arques to Ivry, from Ivry to the Exile in the Low Countries, and that he held a commission from the duke as captain in his guards. Of our personal relations it is enough to say that we hated each other, and would have crossed swords ere now but for the iron discipline maintained by de Rone—a discipline the bouquet of which I had already scented, having escaped by the skin of my teeth after an affair with de Gomeron, who trod on my toe at the general's levee, and was run through the ribs at sunrise the next morning.

Up to the time this occurred I had been attached to de Rone's staff, but after the accident to de Gomeron was banished to the outposts, thinking myself lucky to escape with that.

At any rate, the outpost was under my command. Imagine, therefore, my disgust when I found that de Gomeron had been detached to examine into and report upon my charge. He did this moreover in so offensive a manner that I could barely restrain myself from parading him on the stretch of turf behind the thorn hedge that fenced in the inclosure to the hotel.

Our feelings towards each other being as they were, it would seem odd that we should have dined and drunk together; but the situation was one of armed peace; and, besides, time had to be killed, as for the past week M. de Rethelais, formerly as lively as a cricket, had kept himself close as a nun of Port Royal behind the walls of La Fere, and affairs were ineffably dull. I was certain, however, that we should soon break into open quarrel, and on this night I felt a mad anger against the man as he sat staring at me, and it was all I could do to restrain myself from flinging the lees of the wine in my glass in his face and abiding the result.

It was at this moment that we heard the quick challenge of the sentry outside, the password as sharply answered, and the tramp of feet.

The same idea flashed through both our minds—it must be the general, and de Gomeron gave expression to the thought.

"Corbleu! de Rone perhaps—the old bat on the wing."

There followed a shuffling of feet, and before a man could count two, Nicholas, the sergeant of our picket, with a file of men entered the hut, thrusting a couple of prisoners, a man and a woman before them.

"Two birds from La Fere, my captain," and Nicholas with a salute to de Gomeron pointed to his prize. "We took them," he ran on, "at the ford near the Red mill, and but for the moon they would have gone free; spies no doubt. The old one is M. le Mouchard, I swear. There is fox in every line of his face; and as for madame there—so the old gentleman calls her—in time I warrant she will learn to love the camp of the Holy League," and the sergeant pushed the lantern so that it shone full on the lady's face. A curious light came into de Gomeron's eyes as he looked at her, and she shrank back at the sergeant's words and action, whilst the old man strained at the cords that bound his wrists till the lines of the blue veins stood out on his forehead. Madame was unbound; but her hood had fallen back, loosening in its fall a mass of chestnut hair, and from this framework her eyes glanced from one to another of us, half in fear and half in anger.

"Messieurs!" There was a tremble in the sweet voice, and there was light enough to see her color come and go. "Messieurs! We are no spies. It is true we are from La Fere, but all that we did was to try and escape thence—"

"To the camp of the Bernais—eh, madame?" interrupted de Gomeron.

"To the camp of the king of France," she flashed back at him, a red spot rising on each cheek. "Messieurs! she went on, "you are gentlemen, are you not? You will let us go. Surely the Holy League wars not with women and old men?"

The mention of the league stirred her companion and he gave tongue.

"The Holy League!" he exclaimed with a savage scorn. "Madame, though we stand delivered unto these sons of Belial, I must speak, for my heart is full. Yea! Shall my lips be sealed before the enemies of the Lord! The Holy League! Ha! ha! There is no Holy League. It died at Ivry." Here de Gomeron cut in with his quick, stern voice: "Be silent, sir! or else a gag will stop your tongue," and then with a bow, "Madame, it goes to my heart to detain you; but war is war, and we have options. Will you not be seated? All

that this poor hut affords is yours," and he bent low again, perhaps to hide the expression in his eyes.

She made no effort to take the chair he offered, but burst out passionately:

"Monsieur, I see you command here, and it is to you to whom I must appeal. Monsieur, I give you my word of honor we are no spies. The rules of war allow the ransom of prisoners, and anything you name will be paid. Monsieur, I pray you let us go."

As she finished her appeal madame turned towards the captain with a gesture of entreaty; but in this movement she saw that in his voice and manner which paled her cheeks to marble, and she made a half-irresolute step towards her companion as if for protection. De Gomeron observed this, and laughed under his heavy black mustache.

"Madame, but there are some things which have no price! And there is no ransom you could name which would tempt Adam de Gomeron to part with his prisoners—with one of them at any rate. You are no spy, I know; such eyes as yours were never made to count the strength of battalions. As for your friend there, we have means to make him tell about himself to-morrow; and you must not bruise your tender feet by walking through the night to the camp of monsieur—the king of France. In a day or so, perhaps," he went on with a horrible smile, "but not to-night. Come!" and he stepped up to her. "Come, taste the d'Arbois—it is from your friends—and learn to love the poor soldiers of the Holy League."

Saying this he attempted to pass his arm round her waist, but, slipping from his grasp, and her cheeks aflame, madame struck him across the face with the back of her hand.

The rest was done in a flash, and de Gomeron reeled back with bleeding lips. It was in me to follow up my blow by passing my sword through the man, so mad was I in my fury; but luckily for him Nicholas hung on my arm and saved the villain's life. He righted himself at once, and passing his hand across his mouth, spoke to me quite coolly and collectedly, but with livid features:

"We finish this outside, sir; follow me," and picking up his rapier, which lay on the table, where he had thrown it on the entrance of the prisoners, de Gomeron stepped out of the door. In the excitement of the moment the men poured after him, and I was the last to follow. It came to me like lightning that the prisoners were unguarded, and slipping my dagger from its sheath, as I went out, I thrust its haft into madame's hand, and I saw that she understood from the thanks in her eyes.

It was but a stone throw to the stretch of green, which extended as level as a tennis court for a hundred paces or so, and then sloped gently downward towards the junction of the Serre and the Oise. Beyond rose the walls of La Fere, whose gray outlines, lit up here and there by the flare of a lamp or fire, were clearly visible in the bright moonlight. So clear was this light, that I could distinctly make out the blue flowers of the patch of borage, beyond which de Gomeron was awaiting me. When I came up I found him standing with his back to the moon. He had thrown off his doublet and was in his shirt sleeves, which were rolled up to his elbows, and Nicholas and the men stood a little on one side, utterly forgetful of the prisoners, and eager as bloodhounds to witness the coming fight. It took but half a minute to make myself ready, and borrowing a poniard from Nicholas to help me to parry, I took my position. Then there was an angry little clash and our blades met, looking for all the world like two thin streaks of fire in the moonlight. We were both sober enough now, besides being in deadly earnest, and de Gomeron began to change tactics and attack in his turn. At this point a cloud obscured the moonlight, and my opponent, springing back, called out: "Hold! hold till the cloud passes! We cannot see."

"But I can, messieurs," answered a deep voice to our right. "What means this fool's work?" and a tall figure, the white line of a drawn sword shining in its hand, stepped between us, coming, as it were, from nowhere. The cloud passed, and the moon was again brilliant and clear. The light fell on the commanding form before us, showing the high aquiline features and grizzled hair of de Rone himself.

"So this is how my outposts are kept?" he said. "M. de Gomeron, you are the senior officer here and I await your explanation." "I command the guards of the Duc d'Aumale," began de Gomeron, sullenly, but de Rone interrupted him in the same deep measured voice.

"I know that. Your explanation, or," and in fierce anger, "by God! you will hang like a common thief by sunrise." "A gentleman must defend his honor. Orders or no orders, general, there are times when one must fight. There was a matter in connection with some prisoners, and I was struck by M. d'Aurac. I have nothing further to say."

"Now, M. d'Aurac, what have you to say?"

"The prisoners will, perhaps, explain to your excellency why I struck this man."

"Take me to them."

We gathered up our belongings, and, hastily dressing, led the way back to the hut. My reflections were none of the most cheerful. We all knew de Rone, and knew that his mind once made up, nothing could turn him. De Gomeron had some chance of escape, as I was the open aggressor. But we had no great time for thought, as a few steps brought us to the door of the hut. Another step took us in, and de Rone, with a curling lip, cast a glance around the room.

"I do not see the prisoners," said de Rone, quietly.

It was not likely, I thought to myself. They were gone—not a doubt of that. On the floor, near my feet, were some cut cords, and, lying on them, a knot of black and white ribbon, that had fallen there as if by chance. I had seen it last at the shoulder of madame's dress, and something told me it was not there by accident. There was, at any rate, no hope for me from the prisoners, but a sudden impulse I could not understand urged me to get the knot of ribbon, so, stooping low, I picked up the bow and the cut cords, and, with a careless movement, flung the latter on the table, saying quietly: "They have escaped, your excellency."

"And with them your explanation, M. d'Aurac, eh? Corbleu! But the camp marshal will have his hands full to-morrow; and Nicholas! halberd all but fell from his hands as the general's eye rested on him. De Rone went on: "M. de Gomeron, you have given me a reason for your conduct that will hold good this once. Further orders will reach you at daylight about your neglect of your prisoners. As for you," and he turned on me with the sharp command, "Follow me. You—knave! fetch me my horse—he is tethered to the clump of elms to the right there."

Two men vanished from the door to do his bidding, and I took the opportunity to secrete the knot of ribbon. In a minute or so we heard the sound of horses' hoofs, and as we went out, I saw there were two beasts at the door, and from the whinny of welcome that came to me, that one was mine, and Nicholas was at his head.

As I sprang into the saddle the good fellow leaned forward and whispered: "Make a dash for it, chevalier, and change the flag."

I shook my head and followed de Rone, who had already moved a few paces onwards. And yet, as I rode on, Nicholas' words came back to me with an insistent force.

"Gallop!" De Rone's sharp command broke the thread of my thoughts, and ended all chance of escape. We set spurs to our horses and splashed through the ford of the Oise, a half mile from the outpost. On the other bank a picket challenged, and, giving them the word, we rode in the direction of camp. A few



MADAME STRUCK HIM ACROSS THE FACE.

strides more and we reined in at the door of the general's tent. The guard presented arms and I received a brief order to dismount and follow de Rone.

I entered the tent, and stood patiently whilst he walked backwards and forwards for a little time. Suddenly he stopped and, facing me, said:

"Well, M. d'Aurac?"

"It could not be helped, your excellency," I stammered.

"You said that of De Gomeron, and promised it should never occur again—"

"But there were circumstances—"

"Pshaw!" he exclaimed, "I guess them all—wine—dice—women. One of the prisoners was a woman. I saw you pick up that knot of ribbon. There is no excuse. None."

"I had the honor to be the first man behind your excellency at the storm of Laon," I said, with a happy recollection.

"And saved my life, you were going to say," he cut in. I bowed, and de Rone began again to pace up and down, tugging at his short-pointed beard.

"See here, I will pay my debt; but first ask if I have your parole not to attempt escape. If you do not give it—"

and he laid his hand on a call-bell, with an inquiring look towards me.

"I will not attempt escape."

"Then you will not have to complain of the justice of de Rone. To-morrow some things will happen, and amongst them will be the lamented death of the Sieur d'Aurac. This much I will tell you. To-morrow the king and I meet once more—and you must die on the field. Win or lose, if I catch you alive at the close of the day, I will hang you as high as Haman; and now go."

My first thought on leaving de Rone was to make my way direct to the quarters of the staff, where I felt sure of welcome and accommodation for the rest of the night. As I came near to them I saw a light streaming from the partly open door of the largest tent, and from within burst a chorus of voices singing an old chanson of Guenne.

The last line was repeated amidst peals of laughter, followed by the crashing of glass. It was enough for me. I was in no mood for any further folly, or any more d'Arbois, and resolved to make the best of it in the open, as at this hour it was worse than use-

less to attempt to find my lackey Jacques, whom I had left behind in the camp with my belongings when I went on to the outposts. Tethering my horse to a stump, I removed the saddle, which I made shift to use as a cushion, and, leaning my back against it, was soon as comfortable as circumstances would permit. My sleep could not have lasted much more than an hour; but so profound was it that ages seemed to have passed when I awoke with a start, and the consciousness of movement around me. The moon was on the wane; but I saw that the camp was astir, and that the men were being mustered as silently as possible.

"So things are about to happen," I said to myself, recalling de Rone's words, and, hastily saddling my horse, sprang on his back, and moved towards the general's tent. All around me was the muffled tramp of feet, the jingle of chain bits and steel scabbards, the plunging of impatient horses, and a subdued hum of voices, above which rose now and again a hoarse word of command, as regiment after regiment wheeled into position on the level stretch before us.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ESSAY ON CHILDHOOD.

Rareful Reminiscences of That Brief but Eventful Period Which All of Us Have Known.

The following essay on childhood was recently read at the Turnpenny Literary society, by Mr. Randolph Hogg, one of the society's star members:

"Childhood is a good thing. It is something all of us have had more or less experience with. It is a pretty difficult matter to get along in the world without being a child at some period in our careers. Childhood is the flush budding of life's young spring. It is the season of fairy dreams and golden ambitions, and cramp, colic and seed ticks. And, as we grow old, as the ghostly shadows of the great afternoon steal athwart our pathways, we love to sit down and recount the joys of the vanished past. We love to recall the exhilarating thrill which filled our breast when we stuck our thumb in our mouth and looked in at the dining-room door just in time to see the fat chicken leg we longed for vanish down the throat of the local preacher. How cold and desolate the world looked! How we longed to hear a motion to adjourn! How we yearned to hand in a long letter of regrets! In fact, we threatened to go exclusively into the yearning business. Another pleasant memory that comes back to us mixed up with rose mist is that of pushing a wheelbarrow along the margin of a stony brook for the purpose of gathering up a job lot of stonebruses. Then what noble aspirations thrilled our soul when we stole into the pantry and lassoed the fruit jar with a bowstring and with a manly pull landed it on the floor with such violence that the cranky old bottom followed the example of South Carolina and seceded from the union! And with what rapture do we recall the tidal wave of joy that swept over us when mother came softly in and wrapped us in the downy folds of the broom handle!

"Then there was the old schoolhouse. The memory of it comes back to us like the delicious pleasure which hovers around the presence of a bill collector, and over the mazy vision of our dreams floats the sublime utterances of Shakespeare: "How utterly tough were the days of our childhood. In the schoolhouse that stood over there by the slough: We teted the water and cut all the firewood. And swept up the floor, for we had it to do."

—Atlanta Journal.

Satisfying a Skeptic.

Young Mokeby (sullenly)—I wants ma' fo' dollars back, dat I paid for dis chawn, Unc' Johnsing; none ob ma' dreams come true.

Unc' Johnsing (the conjure man)—Doan' you remember de dreams dat you fo'git; de dreams you know you dream but can't recall?

"Why, yas! Many times I know I hab had dreams, but in de mawnin' I can't reclee' dem!"

"Dem's de witch dreams! Dem's de ones dat come true!"—Puck.

Manning Tramps.

Mistress—Did anyone call while I was out?

Servant—No one, ma'am, exceptin' a tramp. He wanted somethin' to eat; but I told him there was nothin' ready, an' he'd have to wait till the lady of the house got back from the cooking school, an' mebbe she'd make him something.

Mistress—Of all things! Did he wait?

Servant—No, ma'am. He runned.—N. Y. Weekly.

A Typical Juror.

An old German, being drawn to serve on a coroner's jury, sat stupidly and stolidly listening to the evidence for an hour or so. Then he became weary in his attention. Suddenly he fixed his eyes on the corpse, advanced to it, and raised the corner of the sheet. "Mein Gott, shentlemens!" he exclaimed, "dot man ish dead!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

Queens of Europe.

There have never been more than three contemporary European queens; in fact, the number who have occupied the throne in medieval and modern times is comparatively small. England heads the list with five. Russia can boast of four, but the total comes to considerably under 30 altogether.

The Tallest Obelisk.

A single stone 115 feet long, ten feet square at one end and four feet square at the other, has been successfully cut from the sandstone quarries at Houghton Point, Wis. It is supposed to be the longest monolith ever quarried.—Youth's Companion.

POOR ISLAND QUEEN.

A Victim to the Superstition of Her Dusky Subjects.

Daughter of an English Castaway Is Forced to Become the Ruler of the Muna Islands, and Meets a Tragic End.

Capt. Luttrell, of the schooner Ocean Spray, just arrived at San Francisco from a voyage to the South seas, brings a strange story from the Muna islands. Somewhere near 30 years ago a trading schooner hailing from Australia was driven out of her course by one of those tremendous storms which occasionally made a misnomer out of the name Pacific ocean. When the hurricane was at its height the schooner, in the middle of the night, struck the coral reef which surrounds the largest of the Muna islands. The vessel was dashed to pieces and all on board perished except William Young, one of the sailors. He was found next morning lying on the beach, half naked and wholly unconscious. At that time Muna islands were hardly known to civilization and the simple inhabitants concluded that the white youth so suddenly thrown in their midst was a god. He was tenderly cared for and soon became enamored of the island language to stand him in good stead. A young sister of the king decided that he would suit her as a husband, and the sailor was nothing loth, and soon the marriage of the dusky princess and the white god was celebrated with all the pomp incident to royal weddings in the Muna islands.

In the course of time a daughter was born to the distinguished pair. The father named her Margaret, after his own mother in far-away England. From little trading sloops manned by Samoans, who on rare occasions visited the islands, Young obtained a couple of books and some papers, and with the aid of these taught his daughter to read. She grew up to be a handsome girl and her father sent her to school in Samoa, where she remained for several years. While there she fell in love with a Samoan chief, who urged her to marry him, but being a dutiful daughter she refused to do so before acquainting her father.

The next vessel carried her to the Muna islands. Almost immediately upon her arrival the king was taken seriously ill and Margaret sought for an opportunity to leave the islands she being the heir to the throne. Once seated thereon, she would be kept in seclusion, and would not even be allowed to look at a man, much less marry him. She was unable to get away, and when the king died she was declared queen of the islanders. So rigid was the seclusion to which she was condemned that even her own father was not allowed to see her, the islanders believing that their queen should be absolutely free from male influence in ruling her people. The horror of his daughter's situation so wrought on Young that he sickened and died. Margaret was carried to his grave in the great funeral procession, the conveyance being a bamboo box carefully covered with leaves all around, and with only part of the roof open.

Shortly after this Queen Margaret was herself taken ill, and about that time Capt. Luttrell arrived at the island with the Ocean Spray, his wife being with him. The islanders had become alarmed at the condition of their queen, and besought the captain's assistance. Mrs. Luttrell prepared some simple remedies, which they gave to the islanders, but the latter were afraid of the white man's remedies, and did not carry out the captain's instructions. Instead, they built an enormous semicircle of brushwood, in the center of which they placed the bamboo cage, with the queen inside. Then they set fire to the brushwood, their idea being that the god of heat would drive out the evil cold spirit. Priests uttered incantations meanwhile, and there was great beating of tom-toms and drums, the ceremony being kept up all night. Of course the unfortunate girl died from the heat and smoke, and when Capt. Luttrell sailed the chiefs and priests were again looking for a royal ruler.

Paper House and Furniture. Paper, according to the Klein Zeltung, has a magnificent future. It describes a large paper house with 14 rooms which has been erected by a Russian gentleman upon his country estate at Savinowka, in Podolia. The house was constructed in New York by an American engineer, and cost 80,000 rubles. Its architect declares that it will last longer than a stone building. To make the triumph still more emphatic, the proprietor has resolved that the whole of the furniture shall be made of the same material.



POOR QUEEN MARGARET. (A Victim to the Superstition of Her Ignorant Subjects.)

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\$500 Reward

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rick Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin Housler's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.

HENRY AUCHU, President.

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THE undersigned has opened a first-class Liquor store, and invites the trade of Hotels, Restaurants, &c. We shall carry none but the best American and Imported

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BOTTLED ALE, CHAMPAGNE, Etc.

Choice line of Bottled Goods.

In addition to my large line of liquors I carry constantly in stock a full line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Billiard and Billiard Room in same building. We call and see me.

A. A. McDONALD, PROPRIETOR, EMPORIUM, PA.

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SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

BEST TIME TO KICK A MAN.

First Save His Life and Then You May Apply Your Boot with Impunity.

Park and Quirk were walking along the crowded street, feeling kindly toward themselves and the rest of humanity. Just as they reached the middle of a crossing one of those aggravating individuals who walk one way and look another stepped directly in front of a cable car which was rounding the corner. Of course the car had no fender on it. Nearly everybody in the vicinity yelled, and naturally the bewildered man looked in the wrong direction.

Quirk didn't yell, though. He jumped to the side of the track and grabbed the nut by the collar and yanked him clear of the tracks and almost out of his shoes. Then he gave him another ferocious jerk to get him out of the way of an express wagon and, getting him at proper range at the same time, he gave the poor man a kick that must have driven his spine up into his hat. And with the kick Quirk roared:

"Confound you, keep your eyes open when you are on the street!"

Quirk looked unutterably savage, but Park tottered to the curb, sat down and laughed until the tears came. Then he said:

"You are the only big enough idiot on earth to save a man's life and then kick him for it."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Go South This Winter.

For the present winter season the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company has improved its already nearly perfect through service of Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Cars and elegant day coaches from Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago, to Mobile, New Orleans and the Gulf Coast, Thomasville, Ga., Pensacola, Jacksonville, Tampa, Palm Beach and other points in Florida. Perfect connection will be made with steamer lines for Cuba, Porto Rico, Nassau and West Indian ports. Tourist and Home-Seekers excursion tickets on sale at low rates. Write C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

Our enemies point out our faults, else we might never improve sufficiently to retain our friends.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mrs. M. G. Blunt, Sprague, Wash., March 8, '94.

"Why is it the mind is brighter when a man is past 40?" "After that age the man gets sense enough not to eat too much."—Chicago Daily Record.

Hot or cold, Neuralgia will come. Use St. Jacobs Oil; it will go.

"Don't say you work like a slave," say you "work like a fool."—Atchison Globe.

Winter set in with Rheumatism. Set out with St. Jacobs Oil and cure.

The hardest work is trying to keep out of work.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

EVERY-DAY HEROISM!

Struggling through life, cursed with catarrh, is a common experience. However heroic the fight catarrh generally wins.

Under some name or other it gets the best of us. Frank E. Ingalls, Waco, Tex., and thousands of others have been permanently cured of catarrh by Dr. Hartman's successful remedy Pe-ru-na. Here is Mr. Ingalls' letter:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.

DEAR SIR:—Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin have cured me of one of the worst cases of catarrh any one ever had. My case was so severe that I was compelled to discontinue my business, that of conductor on a railroad; but I am now entirely well.

Ordinary treatment of catarrh is for local relief. Cures are not expected. Dr. Hartman's method eradicates catarrh absolutely. Get his latest book and learn how to combat this insidious disease. The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O., will mail Dr. Hartman's books free on application.

H. A. Scott, Burlington, Wis., writes:

"I feel very thankful to my Maker and your great medicine that I am cured. I would not be without Pe-ru-na in the house."

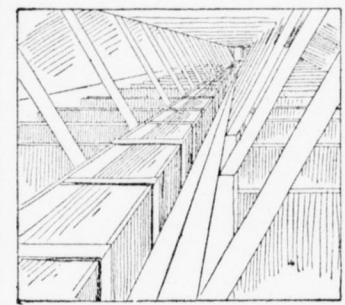
Pe-ru-na has been curing catarrh for forty years. It plucks out the roots of catarrh and builds people up. All druggists sell it.

THE FARMING WORLD

WESTERN CREAMERIES.

Some of Them Carry On Gigantic Operations in the Matter of Hog Feeding.

The Utah Experiment station at Logan has issued bulletin 57, which is an excellent account of experiments in feeding the by-products of the dairy. Skim-milk and whey, fed to hogs and calves, gave excellent results and proved very satisfactory. These experiments seem to prove that calves may be raised on skim-milk when it is properly fed. Whole milk is, of course, the best feed for calves, but it costs too much to feed it. On the whole, calves gave as good returns for the skim-milk as did hogs, and it was demonstrated that it pays well to feed a certain amount of grain with the skim-milk, when pork is sold at four cents a pound live weight. The skim-milk and grain were fed to the best advantage in the proportion of



A UTAH HOG HOUSE.

three pounds of skim-milk to one pound of grain. Hogs fed on milk alone gained very slowly, and did not keep in good health.

Our readers will get an idea of the extent of hog-feeding at western creameries, when we say that the feeding pens are so arranged that one man handles from 400 to 600 hogs. At one creamery, one man was able to feed 1,000 hogs, clean all the pens each day, and draw the grain feed two miles. Hogs at these creameries are purchased when weighing from 50 to 100 pounds. They are crowded hard so that in 100 days they gain from 100 to 125 pounds.

The picture gives an idea of the interior of one of these creamery piggeries. In the center aisle is a tank into which the skim-milk and whey run by gravity from the factory. Grain is mixed in this tank with the milk and whey. Directly underneath it is a large trough running the whole length of the building. In feeding the hogs, plugs which are shown in the engraving are pulled up, leaving openings through which the milk and grain run into the trough where the hogs may eat it. A stream of water runs close to and on both sides of this trough, and by means of a rubber mop the manure in the pens is scraped to this water, which thus carries it away. During the growing season, this water is used to irrigate the land on which a crop of hog feed is grown. This seems to us like a remarkable saving of labor, and gives us an idea of some of the large operations carried on in the west.—Rural New Yorker.

FAULTY CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing Can Be Expected of a Macadam Roadway That Is Without Solid Foundation.

The requisites of macadam road construction—perfect drainage, careful building, ample rolling and no clay for binding, have been frequently pointed out. One result of not securing them is told by a Greenville, N. J., man in the Jersey City Journal, in describing a street in his town. He says:

"To prepare this road for the macadam nothing further was done than to scrape the upper crust so as to make it level. Then crushed stone was scattered until a layer of stone nine inches deep was laid. The laborers then spread a thin layer of earth over the stone and steam rollers were put to work. When the mass became fairly compact the so-called macadam pavement was completed.

"I predicted at the time that after the first winter's frost the level of the road would not only be destroyed, but that the earth filling would either be washed away or settle between the crushed stone, thus exposing the top layer. My prediction was verified during the spring following. At the places where the filling settled the roadway sank and formed deep holes, and great stretches of the roadway where the filling washed away were as rough as a nutmeg grater.

"Traffic added to the destruction, and in order to maintain the semblance of a pavement the street and water commissioners were compelled to spend \$3,000 for repairs. A new layer of crushed stone and screenings restored the pavement to a smooth condition, but last spring the road was in even worse condition than before. Another contract for repairs was awarded and a contractor is now at work endeavoring to create a road out of what will never be a road unless a firm foundation of Bedford is laid under the crushed stone."

Good Thing for Farmers.

The Long Island farmers carry more than double loads to the New York market since the main roads on the island were macadamized.

Arsenical spraying does effect cir- culio, and the results of the Bordeaux mixture in grape rot are even more marked.

LESSON OF THE PRESENT.

Recent History Has Pointed Out the Absolute Necessity of Good Country Roads.

It may be seriously questioned whether any country that can be classed among the civilized nations of the earth can show such poor wagon roads as the United States, unless it be Russia and the smaller principalities of southeastern Europe. The early settlements in the United States were mainly along the banks of navigable waters, and the steam railway came so soon after commerce developed between the growing towns that the roads, which had in some cases been started, were neglected.

In Europe, wagon roads were constructed long before the introduction of steam and conditions there have made it necessary to maintain and develop them. It is only within ten years that America has begun to learn how much she loses from the present bad condition of her highways, and is at last beginning to set about improvements in earnest.

At present the condition of Cuba is attracting much attention. We already see the losses that have been entailed there by the absence of anything that can be called a road, and we will realize much more fully in a short time what decent highways mean to a country when they begin to be opened up in the long dormant ex-Spanish islands and their many resources are developed.

America is entering upon a period of increased activity in commerce and manufacture. She has lately been forced into unexpected relations with the other powers of the world. Distant outlets are demanded for our productions and more perfect facilities at home for their preparation. Successful competition in the great markets of the world means that all classes at home must enjoy prosperity and develop conditions of the greatest possible efficiency, and, to accomplish this, nothing is more important than the best means of transportation and perfect intercommunication among all sections of the country over firm highways.—Good Roads.

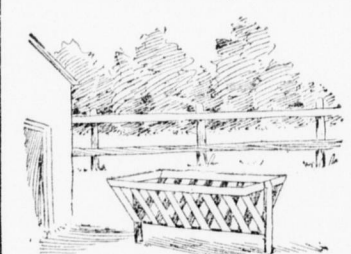
SIMPLE FEED RACK.

Handy Device When Calves and Lambs Have the Run of a Small Lot or Yard.

It is the little things that make farm life a pleasure, and when rightly employed also profitable. Therefore, when lambs and calves have the run of a small yard or lot near the barn all to themselves, as during summer and fall they often do, nothing is more practical than setting up for them a feed rack such as is exhibited herewith in the illustration.

As can be seen, it is cheap, very simple of construction and is easily moved from one place to another. In making it, all that is required are narrow strips of boards sawed in proper lengths and held in place with plenty of nails. Indeed, the uprights at the ends should be nailed very firmly to the rack, and have their lower ends sharpened, so that they can be driven into the ground wherever it is desirable to set up the rack, as is represented.

Thus arranged, hay, grass, corn fodder, or any other material of a similar nature can be placed in the rack and fed with impunity. Why? Because it



HANDY FEEDING DEVICE.

is held up out of the way of dirt and dust, and all the little animals have to do is simply to pull it out and eat it, as desired, only a very small percentage being wasted in their so doing.

Place such a rack as this in the shade of a good tree or the barn, and then "load" it, and calves or lambs can eat and enjoy it to their hearts' content during the hot, dry days of late summer and early autumn. As treatment of this nature helps them much to get "seasoned" to meet the better the hardships of winter, it ought never to be neglected.—Frederick O. Sibley, in N. Y. Tribune.

Calves Running with Cows.

At this season of the year, when cattle are allowed to run in the barnyards together, it is often a question whether it is advisable to allow spring calves to run in the same yards with their dams, still giving milk. We never found any such trouble. Sometimes the calf will remember the sucking habit and may try to get near the cow to suck. But almost invariably the cow will drive the calf away. Cows at this season do not give enough milk to cause pressure on their bags, and a six-months-old calf is more apt to try to suckle to hurt the cow than to relieve her. It is well, however, to watch the cow and calf together. The cow will pretty plainly show that she remembers her offspring, but evidently sees that it is able to take care of itself without suckling her for its food.—American Cultivator.

Preparing Orchard Soil.

Walter F. Taber, the New York horticulturist, says the greatest obstacle to fruit growing is the imperfect preparation of the soil. Most soils, he says, are deficient in humus, hence are compact and without moisture, and the first step must be to secure the one in the presence of the other. This humus is secured at least cost by growing leguminous crops, rye or buckwheat, and plowing them under in a green state and following plowing with roll- ing.—Prairie Farmer.

THE COLONEL'S LOGIC.

He Thought That Where the Champagne Flowed the Fish Would Be Plenty.

"I only wish I had thought of it before!" exclaimed Col. Stillwell, as he seized his hat. "You are you going?"

"To the sea to buy some fishin' tackle. I've missed a lot of good spo'ts this summer, and I've got to hurry and make up for lost time. When I think of what a little carelessness has cost me I am positively ashamed."

"Why, you can fish at any time." "No, I can't. I can fish at any time in the future. But I can't call back the golden hours when I might have been fishin' at Newport News. I'm willing to put up with the inconveniences of a night trip in order to get there, huh, and not waste any more time. I'm a fisherman by nature, huh, and I have hiterto imagined that I have done some very fancy angling. But when I think of the harvest I ought to have been taking care of I feel that I haven't a minute to lose. I'm going to have a go at them even if I have to chop a hole in the ice and sit ovah it in a furrimmed ovehcoat like an Eskimo."

"But why Newport News? There's fishing elsewhere."

"No, I don't think. Ah, my boy, it's painful to think of what we miss in this life because we don't figure things out properly. Where have most of the ships been launched lately?"

"Why, at Newport News, I believe." "Exactly so. And when they launch the ship what do they do?"

"Why, they break a bottle of champagne over her bows for one thing."

"Precisely. And if I am not mistaken most of the fish in the Atlantic and its tributaries have gotten a hint of that fact by this time. They'll be there as thick as stars in the milky way, and all I'll have to do is to drop a line over and pull 'em out."—Washington Star.

DANGEROUS PROEING.

When It Came to Prying Into Family Secrets She Didn't Want to Be Insured.

She had concluded to take out a life insurance policy and appeared before the examining physician.

"What's your name?" he asked in his crisp business way, and she looked indignant as she answered:

"Age?"

"I didn't come here to answer impertinent questions, sir. I came to be insured."

"But we must know your age in order to fix the rate."

"What rate?"

"The amount you must pay annually for being insured."

"Thirty-three, then," she snapped.

"You must be accurate or it will invalidate the policy."

"Forty; but I must say that I never heard such impudence."

"Weight?"

"I don't know. Neither does anyone else. Just as, though that would make and difference."

"Married or single?"

"Single, thank heaven! Not but what I've had plenty of fun."

"Of course. Any insanity in your family?"

"Sir!" and she tried her best to congeal him with a look.

"I guess that you don't want to be insured."

"And you guessed it right the first time. I don't propose to be a family encyclopedia for you or any other nosy-monger. And she pounced out with a vigor that made the doctor think that she was a pretty good subject after all.—Detroit Free Press.

HAD FUN WITH HIM.

An Artistic Landsman Gets Some Pointers from the Jolly Sea Rovers.

The sailor man, when in deep water, cannot conceal the feeling of superiority with which he regards the untarnished landlubber. Some of the noncombatants who sailed the gulf and the Caribbean during the war learned to keep an eye on the mariners, and others gained painful experience before they got their sea legs.

An artist who boarded a grimy tugboat clad in white linen found his coat covered with coal dust when he was a day from port and decided to wash it. He filled a bucket with sea water and fell to work. When he had scrubbed the garment for 20 minutes he was satisfied.

Then it occurred to him to starch the coat pockets. He did so, and pulled out—his gold watch.

He was perturbed. The crew laughed and he rebuked them. They bowed their time. Then one of them told the artist that the proper way to restore the coat to its normal color was to tie a line to it, heave it overboard and tow it for a few hours. The artist did so.

When he went below a deck hand hauled the coat aboard, untied the line and hiding the coat made fast a ragged piece of white duck and threw it overboard.

When the owner of the coat pulled in his line he was the angriest man on the tug. And he didn't know just how to accept a deck hand's glumly made explanation, which was that a shark had seized the coat, when the garment was restored to him.—N. Y. Herald.

A man is known by the company he keeps, but a woman is never herself before company.—Detroit Journal.

Providence saves us many a failure by not permitting us to carry out the plans we have most confidence in.—Truth.

Mrs. Newlywed (with evident surprise): "Aren't you the very man I gave some cake to two days ago?" Plodding Pete (in explanation): "Yes'm. Y'see, I didn't eat it."

Answers.

Great Discretion.—Younger Sister—"Why did you tell Mr. Gallagah how old I am?" Elder Sister—"You're too young for that to make any difference. Now, it would be different if you were to tell him my age."

"Well, I didn't. I only told him you were ten years older than I am."—Truth.

And Then They "Made Up."—She—"I shall go home to my mother." He—"You'll soon come back again." She—"No I won't." He—"Then, my dear, go by all means." She—"Oh! I see you want to get rid of me. Then, sir, I shan't go, and you're a hard-hearted brute, and I love you only too much, and I couldn't live away from you." (Sobs.) But that is how a man manages a woman!—Pick-Me-Up.

"That woman tried to beat me down on the price of quinine." "What did she say?" "She said I ought to make it ten cents cheaper because she had to pay her little boy to take it."—Chicago Daily Record.

Another in Her Mind.—"That widow swore me away." "How?" "She has been married only once, but she always refers to the dear departed as her first husband."—Chicago Daily Record.

If you must be a bar, be a statistical one and you will never be caught at it.—Atchison Globe.

An Atchison man loses the money he wins playing poker, by playing at business.—Atchison Globe.

A new way to dodge paying a bill is to say you have no revenue stamp for your check.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

A candidate for office is criticised if too friendly and also if not friendly enough.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

The "American Boy" Battleship.

Every patriotic American hopes the school boys of the United States will succeed in their efforts to raise \$3,000,000, which will be used in building a battleship to be called the "American Boy." It costs great sums of money to build a warship, but you build up your health with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at small expense. This remedy is an appetizer, tonic, blood purifier and stimulant. It is for stomach, liver and bowel disorders.

Limitations.

Though a man has a right to make an ass of himself, he should remember that he will not be permitted to disturb the peace with his brays.—Puck.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Most cities have such slow means of travel it requires an hour to reach sixty-second street.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O is that rich solid brown of Mocha or Java, but it is a made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 14¢ the price of coffee. 15c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

"Dear me," thought the new fence, "I must get a new gate on me."—Golden Days.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25c and 50c.

When a man sings his own praise he invariably gets the tune too high.—Chicago Daily News.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

"I didn't see the widow at the funeral." "No; her gown fitted so badly that she couldn't restrain her grief enough to be present."—Answers.

Blizzards and frost-bites. St. Jacobs Oil and a cure in a night.

When a man has troubles he increases them by being nosy.—Atchison Globe.

How to Get Strong

A system which has become run down by the trying weather of the past summer is not in a condition to meet the severe winter of this climate and will easily fall a prey to disease unless a proper tonic is used.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the best medicine in the world for building up and strengthening an enervated system.

Do not confuse these pills with ordinary purgative pills. They do NOT act on the bowels, thereby further weakening the body. They build up the blood and strengthen the nerves.

Major A. C. Bishop, of 715 Third Ave., Detroit, Mich., is a well-known civil engineer. He says: "When I had my last spell of sickness and came out of the hospital I was a sorry sight, and could not walk over a block for several weeks. I noticed some articles in the newspapers regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which convinced me that they were worth trying and I bought two boxes. I did not take them for my complexion but for strength. After using them I felt better, and know they did me worlds of good. I am pleased to recommend them to invalids who need a tonic or to build up a shattered constitution."—Detroit Free Press.

At all druggists or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Price fifty cents per box.

TO LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THINGS, USE

SAPOLIO

BAD BREATH

"I have been using CASCARETS and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were bothered with sick stomach and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family."—WILHELMINA SACHS.

1137 Rittenhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Grip. 10c, 25c, 50c.

CURE CONSTIPATION.

NO-TO-BAG Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. SUGGS'S MEDICINE, 1137 Rittenhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. N. K.—C 1736

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

CONSULTING A WOMAN.

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Inspires Confidence and Hope.

Examination by a male physician is a hard trial to a delicately organized woman.

She puts it off as long as she dare, and is only driven to it by fear of cancer, polypus, or some dreadful ill.

Most frequently such a woman leaves a physician's office where she has undergone a critical examination with an impression more or less of discouragement.

This condition of the mind destroys the effect of advice; and she grows

worse rather than better. In consulting Mrs. Pinkham no hesitation need be felt, the story is told to a woman and is wholly confidential. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., she offers sick women her advice without charge.

Her intimate knowledge of women's troubles makes her letter of advice a wellspring of hope, and her wide experience and skill point the way to health.

"I suffered with ovarian trouble for seven years, and no doctor knew what was the matter with me. I had spells which would last for two days or more. I thought I would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have taken seven bottles of it, and am entirely cured."—MRS. JOHN FOREMAN, 26 N. Woodberry Ave., Baltimore, Md.

The above letter from Mrs. Foreman is only one of thousands.

On Her Mind.

"There's a load off my mind," said the Italian lady, as she deposited the seven bushels of coal that she had picked up along the railroad tracks.—Chicago Evening News.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25c and 50c. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

"Do you believe in luck?" "Not until after I've experienced it."—Chicago Daily Record.

Christmas coming. Use St. Jacobs for pain. Have a happy one.

The use of his tongue is not what makes a canine a lap dog.—Golden Days.

When a man has troubles he increases them by being nosy.—Atchison Globe.

When a man sings his own praise he invariably gets the tune too high.—Chicago Daily News.

When a man has troubles

Traveler's Guide.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA R. R.
Time Table taking Effect June 6th, 1898.
"The Grand Scenic Route."

READ UP.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Ar. K'ting Smt.	8 55	7 38	12 25	
Austin.	8 10	7 08	12 00	
Costello.		7 00	11 53	
Wharton.		6 46	11 41	
Cross For Jet.		6 30	11 29	
Corbett.		6 15	10 29	
Germania.		5 20	10 18	
dp. Galetan.	P. M.	5 13	10 12	
ar.				
Gaines.	7 10	12 55	10 06	
Sabinsville.	6 30	12 17	9 06	
Westfield.	6 19	12 06	8 52	
Knoxville.	6 05	11 50	8 30	
Decoria.	5 55	11 41	8 06	
Elkland.		11 36	58	
Lv Addison.	5 15	11 05	7 15	